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# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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VOL. III

NEW YORK, JULY 4, 1917

No. 43

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#### NEED FOR DYESTUFF STANDARDS

The suggestion that dyestuff manufacturers organize a Bureau of Standards comes at an opportune time. The trade has suffered by the acts of unscrupulous brokers who sold dyes adulterated in some cases to the extent of 90 per cent, as was publicly charged at the Export Conference at Springfield, last week. It is only fair to consumers that they should have some guarantee that what they buy is a dye and not colored whitewash. Manufacturers may truthfully say that the reputation which they have built up in the many years of honorable trade is sufficient guaranty, but many manufacturers do not sell their output direct to consumers. It is a common practice to sell to middle men, and in the excitement following the discovery that the textile industry was without dyes when the supplies from Germany were cut off, new brokers went into the business and sought to get rich over night. The dyes were adulterated unscientifically and were worthless to the consumers who bought them.

Manufacturers have no means of protecting themselves against such practices unless standards of color value are established. Some of the practical men in the industry who have had years of experience say that it is feasible to make standards which can be lived up to and will be a protection to mill men and others who are dependent upon strong and fast dyes and have no facilities for thoroughly testing them. A Bureau maintained by the manufacturers would become an institution recognized everywhere as an authority and would be of great value in solving the many problems which constantly arise in the trade.

Now is the time to get together and organize a dyestuffs bureau and laboratory and put the industry on a sound footing weeding out the swindlers and grafters who have attempted to handle the goods as middle men. When a textile house is obliged to write a letter declaring that in their opinion "the dyestuff business is in the hands of a great many unscrupulous people" it is time for the manufacturers to clean out the parasites.

#### EXPORT TRADE IN CHEMICALS

It is recognized in the chemical trade that the enormous export business which has sprung up since the world-wide war began cannot be retained by the United States when peace is restored unless manufacturers organize to meet the competition of other countries. We have created a coal-tar chemical industry, a national potash industry and a nitrogen industry and we will soon produce more of these products than we need for home consumption.

It is urged that the various branches of the chemical industry unite to extend foreign trade after the war and to reduce costs of manufacture and transportation by means of large contracts made abroad by agents acting for the combined interests of the members of the corporation formed to handle the export business. A well known authority in the industry makes the following comment on this plan of collective representation:

"The organization of such a network of agencies, covering practically the globe, would involve no more labor or outlay for the entire industry, than it would for a single enterprising

manufacturer, ambitious to create wide-spread foreign outlets for one or more of his specialized products. The central corporation could not only secure notable economies by this system of collective representation, it could likewise reduce the item of transportation to the lowest possible figure, by its extensive annual contracts.

"Its great function would be to make firm contracts for annual supplies in all distributing foreign centers, total the amount, and make equally firm annual contracts with domestic producers to cover the needed quantities. The financing of such a corporation should be on such a scale that domestic producers would receive cash payment on the arrival of the wares at the American port of shipment. Such a method of procedure would enable the American manufacturer of chemicals to quote figures for his annual shipments to foreign markets, with the lowest possible margin of profit. He would be entirely free from any uncertainty or risk, and could plan definitely for his monthly output above the demand of the domestic consumption of his special wares."

Financial support for such an undertaking could be obtained in the usual business way. American banks are rapidly making foreign connections and the matter of credits could be systematized through them. The work will not wait, however, until the competition begins. Already Japan is developing a large chemical industry and is monopolizing the markets of the East. Great Britain, France and Germany will be in the field before the signatures to the Treaty of Peace are dry. It is necessary for the United States to form its plan of campaign now if American manufacturers are to have an equal chance with their competitors.

#### NEW NARCOTIC LAW NOT IN FORCE

The New York State Narcotic Law which was to go into effect on July 1 will not be enforced until July 10. This announcement is official and is made on the authority of the Attorney General who was notified that the official order blanks would not be ready by July 1. These blanks are an essential part of the records provided for in the act. They are serially numbered and printed in triplicate. The State Commission of Health found it was impossible to have the order blanks ready for delivery by July 1 and the Attorney General authorized the postponement of the date on which the act will take effect to Tuesday, July 10. This is the date, also, on which the inventory provided in the act must be filed.

The wholesale drug trade has been awaiting the order blanks for a week or more and it was only after repeated inquiries had been made of the State Commissioner of Health that the cause of the delay was learned. The Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation, New York, then took action to protect wholesale dealers from any liability for failure to conform to the new law. The Boylan act will remain in force and must be observed as heretofore until July 10.

#### MARKETS HERE UNDER CONTROL

London gives New York credit for controlling the drug and chemical market and preventing speculation from running riot when the United States entered into the war. It was apparently expected across the water that there would be violent price changes such as took place in London when the war began. Great credit is due manufacturers for the quick action taken to regulate Government buying. It served not only to prevent upsetting the market, but also checked attempts at speculation because manufacturers and large dealers agreed not to sell to anyone in large lots except old customers.

There was a jump in prices, however, in spite of all precautions, but this was caused by the action of the Ways

and Means Committee in reporting favorably a plan to kill the free list. Importers immediately added ten per cent. to existing prices to cover shipments on the way which it was anticipated would be assessed the higher duty.

Owing to the shipping situation the export business was neglected and spot stocks conserved as much as possible for the domestic demand. The result was a rise in prices in London, the stocks there being limited. The prospect is that trade will continue quiet until ships are available to fetch and carry the goods. These are the principal causes ascribed for the dullness in London, aggravated by the restrictions and embargoes incident to the war.

#### BRITISH RESTRICTIONS ON GLUCOSE

The uses to which glucose may be put in England are described in the London *Chemist and Druggist* as follows:

Several subscribers have asked us this week whether the Food Controller has issued an order limiting the uses to which glucose may be put, as purchasers have been told by manufacturers of glucose that the article can be only supplied upon conditions. It was mentioned in the *Chemist and Druggist*, May 26, p. 48, that glucose is only allowed to be sold for the manufacture of jams and pharmaceuticals preparation, but since then the list of permitted uses has been extended as follows:

- (1.) Jam preserving (wholesale and retail).
- (2.) Medicinal purposes.
- (3.) Caramels and sweet manufacture.
- (4.) Mineral waters.
- (5.) Grocers, for mixture with syrups or jam.
- (6.) Bakers and pastry cooks.

The glucose sold by manufacturers is not allowed to be employed in brewing. The restrictions referred to include both liquid and solid glucose. In regard to the questions of an order restricting the uses of glucose the reply to our inquiries is that no order has been issued by the Food Controller, but that supply of glucose is being regulated very much in the same way that glycerin was controlled. Glucose is made from maize, starch and sulphuric acid, under the Maize, Barley, and Oats Restriction. The order regulates the uses to which maize may be put. It can only be employed for use in human food unless with the consent of the Ministry of Food.

#### ST. LOUIS CHEMICAL PLANT COMPLETED

Work has just been completed on a \$1,500,000 plant of the Mineral Refining and Chemical Corporation, of St. Louis. Jose Marimon is president of the company which is financed by Havana and New York capital. The present unit, it is announced, is the first of a plant upon which approximately \$2,500,000 will be spent within the next few years.

St. Louis was selected for the site of the plant because of its close proximity to the sources of raw material needed in the manufacture of "blanco bonastre." These are barytes of zinc ore immense quantities of which are to be found in Missouri. The plant is built on a thirty-eight acre tract, and has a frontage of 1800 feet on the Mississippi River, where modern terminals will be built not only to take care of the company's own needs, but of those of many other large industries in the southern part of the city.

Ramon Bonastre, technical director of the plant and inventor of the process used in the manufacture of the company's product, came to St. Louis from Spain. Marimon is president of the Standard Shipbuilding Company, of New York, and also is president of the Banco Espanol de la Isla de Cuba.

The Warren Products Company of Manhattan, chemicals and drugs, has been incorporated under the laws of this state by F. L. Cramer, D. K. Hill, H. R. Harrison, 120 Broadway.

Norway has placed the following on the prohibited list of exports: Calcium chloride, carbolic acid; coal pitch, crude creosol, degras, formalin, hydrochloric acid, calcined and crystallized sodium sulphate.

**MANUFACTURERS URGED TO ORGANIZE  
A BUREAU FOR DYESTUFF STANDARDS**

**H. Gardner McKerrow Declares It Is Better for the  
Industry to Control the Tests—C. R. Delaney Organizing  
Makers of Natural Dyes.**

New advocates of dyestuffs standards write to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS every week and express confidence that some method can be devised to place dyes on a standard basis. Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government expert, made the suggestion in this paper in an editorial published in the issue of June 13. H. Gardner McKerrow, the dye and textile authority of Marden, Orth & Hastings, followed with a communication to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS in which he suggested that manufacturers sell colors at so much per unit of color value. Mr. McKerrow made an address at the Export Conference at Springfield, Mass., urging manufacturers to call a meeting to discuss the question and take definite action.

Now comes C. R. Delaney, of J. S. Young & Company, Hanover, Pa., and announces that he is taking up the question with manufacturers of dyewood extracts to establish a standard test for natural dyes.

There seems to be a strong sentiment in favor of the movement. It is probable that something will be done to organize the manufacturers. Mr. McKerrow says he believes it is more desirable to have the matter under the control of the producers than to leave it to a Government bureau. The trade can do this by taking immediate action. A bill may be introduced in Congress any day for an appropriation for the Bureau of Chemistry in order to carry out the plan. It may be too late then for the industry to control the standardization of its products and the results may not be entirely satisfactory to the trade.

The columns of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS are open for a free discussion of the standardization question and now is the time for those who are interested to express their views.

Letters received this week and interviews obtained by reporters for DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS are printed below:

Hanover, Pa., June 26th, 1917.

*Editor, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS,*

Sir: We beg to acknowledge your favor of June 20th, addressed to The J. S. Young Co. The matter of having standard dye tests or a standard of color to be used in estimating values of dyeing materials is something which has held the attention of the writer for many years. We have made an enormous amount of dye tests upon various materials, and in fact we test out every sample of competing vegetable extracts that we secure against our own extracts, and estimate in terms of the strengths of our standards in order to ascertain the valuation.

There is always, however, one drawback to this method. For instance, a querцитron bark extract such as we manufacture may be used for the dyeing of hair bristles. We will test it in our laboratory for specific value as querцитron extract on the basis of the amount of yellow coloring matter it will give as to woolen materials. This is not always an index in its purchase value for the material for which it is going to be used in the customers plant.

Of course, it is desirable to have a standard method of testing, and the writer is taking this matter up very vigorously with some of his friends in the dyewood extract business to the end that we may all have a standard test for dyewood extracts.

J. S. YOUNG & COMPANY,  
By C. R. Delaney, Agent.

**H. Gardner McKerrow's Suggestion**

Mr. McKerrow has given DRUG AND CHEMICALS MARKETS his reasons in detail for believing that better results would be obtained from a Bureau of Standards established by dealers and manufacturers than from a bureau in control of the Government. Mr. McKerrow explained that there is so much red tape in Governmental departments that it takes time and trouble to get action, while if the Bureau was composed of the factors in the trade there would be keener co-operation and fewer delays.

It is Mr. McKerrow's idea that a meeting of manufacturers and dealers should be called for the purpose of effecting

a permanent association. The initial meeting could be held at some convenient place to be decided upon by a temporary committee. A temporary chairman could be chosen after which there would be a general election of officers and directors. A suitable name could be selected and there would come into being, Mr. McKerrow said, an organization which would be a real benefit to the dye manufacturer as well as to the dealers. Mr. McKerrow continued:

"The next step would be to elect a board of arbitration, which would be composed of three chemists and two business men. Five is suggested so that there would be a majority vote in close disputes. This Board of Arbitration would meet regularly, say twice a month, when all matters in dispute would come up for discussion and would be thoroughly thrashed out with justice to all concerned. The decision of this Board in all matters would be final and all members of the association would be expected to abide by the decisions. Of course it would be possible to take the disputes into the courts, but this is an expensive and slow method of settlement. One of the biggest functions that would be accomplished by the association would be the quick adjustment of grievances which are constantly being fought out in the courts.

"All dealers and manufacturers would be eligible for membership in the national association and the standards set by the Board of Arbitration would be fair to all concerned. If it should happen that a manufacturer did not live up to the standards set by the association, he could be expelled. In this way the illegitimate dealer would soon be forced out of business."

**Views of D. C. Brewster**

Concerning standards for dyes, D. C. Brewster, of the Rector Chemical Company, No. 2 Rector street, New York, had the following to say: "We are in favor of any reform which would bring about a reasonable idea of prices, and which would eliminate the practice of quoting lower prices for stocks of a good grade submitted in samples by firms of reputable standing. The main trouble now seems to be that samples are sent promiscuously to consumers, and when the consumer places an order the goods delivered do not correspond with the sample sent ahead of the order.

"I should say, off hand, that your publication is on the right track in advocating some kind of a standard for dyestuffs. I have realized for some time that legitimate dealers are hampered, in more than one way by delivery of stocks that do not come up to samples sent prior to shipment. Such dishonest practices make trouble for seller and buyer and the consumer becomes distrustful of everyone in the trade.

"Of course, you must realize it will require the co-operation of all manufacturers of dyes to establish standards in this rapidly growing American industry. It seems to me that producers and consumers can get together on this proposition, and with a perfect understanding about quality there can be a gradual elimination of the fellow who won't deliver the goods as represented, according to samples previously submitted. I think something should be done now in this connection, and I believe that whether the matter is handled from Washington or by a Board of Arbitrators picked from the representative manufacturers in the dyestuff industry, a great deal of good can be accomplished. There is no legitimate reason for the wide range of prices heard in the market daily on colors and dyestuffs. If the consumer knew that he would get stocks as good as samples submitted, much time and money would be saved."

**G. A. Clarke Ready to Co-operate**

G. A. Clarke, manager of the Eastern Territory of the United Chemical and Organic Products Co., with New York offices at 217 Broadway, New York, had the following to say in regard to the Bureau of Standards for dyestuffs:

"I believe it is going to be a hard matter to get the manufacturers of dyestuffs to pull in harmony together in the matter of Standards. Of course there is no question that a Bureau of Standards would be an excellent thing for the trade, and personally I would like to see some plan worked out whereby so much adulteration of the raw material could be stopped. I stand ready to help and the idea of a national association along the lines you mention seems to me to be the most logical way to arrive at a solution of the problem. If the men interested would live up to the standards set there would be a bigger and better industry.

"Now is the time to get something started in this connection when the American dyestuffs industry is in its infancy."

## DR. NORTON DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE IN CHEMICALS WHEN PEACE IS RESTORED

### Unusual Opportunity Open If Manufacturers Pursue the Right Methods—Enormous Increase in Exports Since the War Began—Question of Credits.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton spoke at the Export Conference held at Springfield, Mass., in connection with the Eastern States Exposition, on the subject "After the War What of the Export Trade in Chemicals?" Dr. Norton said in part:

The few chemical industries which we possessed before the war, have been expanded to a notable degree. Three years ago they attempted little beyond supplying the domestic demand. Now their products are sent in constantly increasing quantities to every part of the globe.

In the fiscal year 1913-14 the chemicals exported by the United States were valued at twenty-seven million dollars (\$27,000,000). In the current fiscal year, 1916-17, the value will exceed one hundred and eighty million dollars (\$180,000,000).

Three years ago our imports of chemicals were valued at ninety-four million dollars (\$94,000,000). This year the value is about one hundred and seven million dollars (\$107,000,000). The quantity is materially less than in 1913-14.

And now, our manufacturing chemists, our economists and our statesmen, are seeking to draw aside the veil of the future. They ask: "After the war—what of this marvelous export trade in chemicals, increased sevenfold in the course of three years? Can we hold it to any extent? Or, will our present customers, upon the return of normal international exchanges, revert to the old-time sources of supply?"

No precise, categorical reply can be given to these inquiries. The factors involved are too numerous, and some are vague and uncertain.

A careful analysis of our present export trade in chemicals reveals, however, conditions and tendencies, which lead strongly to the conclusion that a goodly share of this phenomenal movement of one class of our products may be permanently retained, if the proper foresight, energy and resoluteness are displayed, and that without loss of time.

Some of our chemicals, especially the acids, are demanded in enormous quantities, for shipment to Europe, and are used almost exclusively in the manufacture of munitions of war. France, Italy and Great Britain are the chief purchasers. We have no reason to expect that this phase of the trade movement will continue after the war. Far different may be the case with our increased exports to other regions.

While figures for the fiscal year 1916-1917 are not yet available, it may be stated that the total exports of American chemicals are over twelve per cent (12%) greater in value than was the case in 1915-16.

Unfortunately the statistical work of our Treasury Department is sadly restricted in regard to chemicals. Many would gladly know the details falling under the comprehensive designation of "miscellaneous chemicals", the total export value of which, for 1916, exceeds \$56,000,000!

The survey of our shipments to continental divisions, other than Europe, regions which have hitherto drawn their chemical supplies largely from Germany, and to a lesser extent from Great Britain, and a few other adjacent countries, reveals how we have multiplied our economic relations with Latin America, Asia, Africa and Oceania. Numerous are the cases where the export has been trebled or quadrupled. Frequent are the instances where there is a ten-fold increase. But when South America increases her purchases of white lead from 62,000 lbs. to 3,451,000 lbs., or of dyestuffs from \$2,390 to \$265,000; when Asia increases her import of miscellaneous chemicals from half a million dollars to nearly six million, we begin to realize the possibilities of our foreign trade in this field, which has hitherto been so neglected.

In 1906 the international trade in chemicals, drugs, dyes and fertilizers had a total value of \$592,000,000. At that time the purchases of non-European countries were:

Asia .....	\$40,731,000
Africa .....	<b>6,767,000</b>
Oceania .....	2,322,000
Canada .....	\$10,000,000
Latin America .....	20,203,000
Total .....	<b>\$90,956,000</b>

It is probable that the consumptive ability of these regions, under normal conditions, would be, today nearly double the above figures, or about \$150,000,000.

Here is a territory in which American commercial enterprise is steadily gaining ground with each passing month; and here is a territory in which we should intrench ourselves with a fixed determination to hold the situation.

If you ask just how this campaign is to be organized and how it is to be waged, I may not be able to outline with certainty every detailed feature. But I can tell you very easily, and with confident assurance, just how victory is not to be won.

It will most certainly not be gained if our American manufacturers of chemicals sit quietly and comfortably in their offices, patiently await the arrival of inquiries from the vast domain to the south of us, from Asia to Africa, and the islands of the sea, and placidly reply, in good Anglo-Saxon, to the correspondence in a dozen different tongues, that their wares can be obtained in the quantities and containers customary to the domestic trade, against cash at time of shipment.

This is a time-honored procedure, but no branch of American export trade has ever achieved signal success by following the method.

We must know exactly what chemicals, and in what quantities, each of the foreign countries, coming into consideration, requires in normal times. It is necessary to ascertain the style and size of container to which the trade of the local consumer is accustomed, the general appearance of labels, the data required upon them, the varying degrees of purity or strength called for, legal requirements concerning the trade in chemicals and drugs, etc., etc.

Furthermore, we should know exactly the sources of the chemicals purchased before the war, the prices then paid, the system of credits and the whole mechanism of bringing the wares of foreign origin into the hands of the final consumer.

Concrete problems then assume shape. Given the current wholesale rate in Brazil, for, say, potassium permanganate in 1914, can an American producer furnish it at the same or a lower quotation? If not, what possibility is there of so shaping the costs of production in the American factory, so that a satisfactory rate can be established?

What this prospective campaign demands is a carefully perfected organization, having for its sole object, the building up of our chemical trade throughout the world.

It may result from the coming together, on a co-operative basis, of the chief representatives of the industry, or it may be established by far-sighted commercial or transportation interests, keenly alive to the possibilities of the immediate future.

Such a corporation would represent for the combined effort of all chemical branches in foreign territory, the dominant irrepressible tendency of the day, as we see it manifested in a single field, in the recent merger of the leading factors of the swiftly expanding coal-tar chemical industry of this country. To meet successfully the coming struggle of German rivals seeking to recover the lost dyestuff market, unity and solidarity are absolutely necessary. A solid front must be presented to the East.

In essentially the same spirit, a single corporate body could handle intelligently, effectively and comprehensively the foreign expansion of the entire chemical industry. It could collect the requisite data from each country. It could secure, on the most advantageous terms, the active co-operation, as agents of the highly experienced and reliable wholesale firms in the chemical trade, in each leading center of distribution. It could gradually locate in such agencies, live, progressive, American representatives, competent to infuse the national spirit and energy in the building up of the new relations.

The establishment of credits and banking connections could proceed hand in hand with the creation of chains of branches of American banking houses, soon to take place.

### SPAIN'S OLIVE PRODUCTION

The production of olives in Spain during 1916 amounted to 1,146,599 metric tons of 2,204 pounds each, compared with 1,772,887 tons in 1915 and 1,181,430 tons in 1914, according to consular returns just received by mail. Of the 1916 crop 1,110,153 tons of olives went to the oil presses, yielding 207,115 tons.

## DRUG AND CHEMICAL CHANGES IN 1917

**Steady Advance in Prices of the Chief Products in the First Six Months—Progress Shown in Chemicals and Dyestuffs.**

A glance at the market reports for the six months of 1917 shows a steady advance in prices of the chief products. The constant demand for crude drugs reduced the stocks to a minimum and arrivals have been irregular and infrequent owing to the lack of shipping facilities. Essential oils have risen in value because the workers in France were called to the colliers and coal reached a prohibitive price.

Camphor has been in greater demand than ever in the United States owing to the growth of the celluloid industry; codliver oil, Norwegian, has been sought by Germany as well as the Allies and the production was short owing to the poor catch of fish; the war has caused a shortage in many heavy chemicals, and in medicinal chemicals the unprecedented export demand, coupled with an increase in the domestic trade resulted in higher prices all along the line.

The situation demonstrated the ability of American chemists to make dyes as strong and fast as the German colors, and the production of nitrates by the fixation process is another step toward the industrial independence of the United States. The fluctuations in the prices of tanning materials have been the greatest in the history of the trade. The demand for insecticides caused an upward movement in arsenic which has tripled in price. The market for glycerin was somewhat erratic but the advance has been steady. Then alcohol, grain, denatured and wood alcohol, took a spurt and is still a matter of great concern to the trade owing to the proposed tax in the revenue bill now pending. Paraffin wax has doubled in value since the outbreak of the war.

The increases in sixteen drugs and chemicals are shown in the following table:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Acetic acid (100 lbs.).....	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.50	\$ 4.15	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 5.00
Alcohol, Grain .....	2.72	2.72	2.82	2.85	3.04	3.26
Denatured .....	.65	.66	.70	.70	.72	1.00
Arnica Flowers .....	1.10	1.10	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.45
Arsenic, White .....	.0734	.09	.16½	.18	.18	.18
Carbolic acid .....	.52½	.52½	.45	.48	.48	.45
Caster Oil .....	.19	.19	.21	.24	.25	.24
Codeine Alkaloid, oz. ....	9.90	11.95	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Comarin .....	10.75	11.50	16.00	17.00	19.00	21.00
Glycerin .....	.55	.52	.55	.56	.58	.61
Morphine, oz. ....	7.00	7.50	9.80	9.80	9.80	9.80
Opium .....	13.50	14.50	24.00	25.00	30.00	27.00
Paris Green .....	.30	.30	.37	.34	.45	.44
Permanganate of Potash ...	2.75	4.00	3.45	3.50	4.00	4.00
Quinine .....	.93	.93	.75	.75	.75	.75
Quicksilver .....	80.00	84.00	120.00	115.00	108.00	85.00

Price changes have occurred daily and hourly. War restrictions, the activities of submarines, high insurance and freights, speculation, lack of ships, the cutting off of sources of supply for many products made in Germany and increased demand for drugs and chemicals for war purposes are a few of the reasons for the extraordinary upheaval in the trade.

Out of the chaos have come remarkable progress in the dyestuffs industry, the development of the vegetable oil business in the United States, the manufacture of potash and nitrates by new processes, increased production of sulphuric acid and an unprecedented development in the manufacture of explosives and munitions of all kinds. All this wonderful progress in the chemical industries will be concentrated in tabloid form at the exposition which will be held at Grand Central Palace, New York, in September, when the world will learn more of the discoveries of the past year.

**TOLUOL IN CRUDE OIL**

A description of a method worked out for determining the amount of toluol present in crude oil from the Trinidad Central oil fields was given, recently, by E. S. Bowrey before the Institution of Petroleum Technologists.

He pointed out that the shortage of toluol has rendered it necessary to investigate sources of supply previously neglected as unprofitable, and among the new raw materials proposed petroleum has excited considerable interest, not only on account of the vast quantities now being handled, but also because the extraction of the aromatic hydrocarbons repeatedly stated to be found in almost all varieties offers no obviously serious difficulties.

**COLORS WITH 90 PER CENT ADULTERATION SOLD BY BROKERS, SAYS MCKERROW****When Supplies From Germany Ceased Prices Rose Two and Three Thousand Per Cent Above Normal —Japanese Competition—Need of Higher Tariff.**

The address of H. Gardner McKerrow at the Export Conference held in connection with the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., last week, was a very complete review of the American dyestuffs industry since the war and contained suggestions for standardizing the products. The part of Mr. McKerrow's address which referred to standards for dyes was published in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, June 27. Other parts of Mr. McKerrow's paper follow:

"This country is the largest producer of the basic material from which aniline colors eventually come—coal tar, but it is doubtless appreciated that there are many steps to be taken between the basic material and the finished colors.

"A wide line of intermediates had first to be manufactured, and these, with the exception of aniline oil, had never been attempted by American manufacturers on a commercial scale.

"Prior to the war there were only five concerns engaged in the making of aniline colors, and these were almost entirely dependent on the importation of intermediates from Europe, and principally from Germany.

"At one time, about 1880 there were as many as ten engaged in the industry, and there appeared to be every prospect that the business would thrive and develop, but unfortunately, by one of those freaks of legislative wisdom with which this long suffering country is periodically afflicted from Washington, a new tariff act was passed which reduced the protection to the industry to such a point that seven of them were wiped out of existence.

"To the three remaining ones, which continued in business with an abiding faith in the future than with a sense of being engaged in a profitable industry, there were added at long intervals, two others, the last one commencing business only a few months before the outbreak of the war.

"The consternation therefore, of our color using manufacturers may be imagined when the storm broke in July and August of 1914, and the last cargo of German dyes reached this country. Prophecies of the destruction of many industries, the shutting down of factories, the necessity of Americans having to wear all white clothes, were freely made, and the daily press with its insatiable appetite for calamities added to the disturbance until the average manufacturer hardly knew where to turn.

"By the first of 1915 practically all the stocks of dyestuffs held by the German agents on this side were either exhausted, or were being closely held for speculative profits. A large amount of material found its way into the hands of color brokers who proceeded to "salt" the colors to an extent which can only be described as conscienceless.

"When I tell you gentlemen that I have had colors offered to me at prices which were two and three thousand per cent higher than normal, and which proved on analysis to contain only from 5% to 10% color value as against the original standards, with 90% to 95% of adulteration, you can form some idea of the wild conditions which prevailed in the early part of 1917.

"Brokers without the slightest knowledge of dyestuffs sprang up over night, and made fortunes, and the highways and byways were searched for vegetable products which would give some kind of a color, from dock leaves to cranberries and I doubt if there exists any kind of wood in Central and South America which has not been exploited on the American market as a color medium. The real natural dyewoods, such as logwood, fustic, sumac, cutch and quercitron immediately rose to premium heights, and the prices obtained for them were anywhere from two hundred to one thousand per cent higher than normal. Logwood, for instance, which ordinarily sells for about seven cents per pound, was readily disposed of for fifty, sixty, seventy and even eighty cents per pound.

"Before the creation of the aniline dyestuff industry these were the dyes commonly used, and the blues, blacks, browns, yellows and their complements of our grandfather, and even of our father's days were all produced by these natural dye-woods.

"There have always been some mills which have used these materials, and which have built up good reputations for the superior "blooms" and richness of their colors. Proper-

used these natural dyestuffs are excellent, and give results on certain shades which compare very favorably, in point of fastness and depth, with aniline colors.

"An extensive line of intermediates is now being made in American factories, and each week sees extensions, enlargements and additions to the available materials. Such intermediates as beta naphthol, dimethylaniline, toluidine, di-nitro-phenol, alpha-naphthylamine, sulphanilic acid, H acid, paranitraniline, chlor-benzol, benzidine, and many others are now obtainable, and there are upwards of one hundred up-to-date establishments now engaged in the active production of the necessary commodities which are the chemical progenitors of aniline dyes.

"In addition to the works making intermediates there are now upwards of forty firms engaged in the making of dyestuffs, and the results of these combined efforts, all initiated, organized and carried out, bear in mind, in less than two years, is that our cotton, wool, silk, paper, leather and other industries are no longer confronting a dye shortage, and no longer need to anticipate radical changes of styles because of scarcity of colors.

"Having outlined the establishment and accomplished work of the new industry, let us consider the conditions which require attention in order to retain and make permanent what we have gained.

"First, it will undoubtedly be clear to everyone here that the industry can never be retained and developed without well considered and liberal Government assistance in the matter of a protective tariff. The late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll is credited with the statement that he believed in protecting an infant industry, but that when the infant grew to be six feet high and threatened to beat you up if you did not continue to protect it, he thought it was about time to stop.

"The dyestuff industry is an infant; a good, healthy, lusty infant, if you please, but none the less requiring careful nurture and attention during its infancy.

"For many years there was an ad valorem duty on imports of dyestuffs of 30%. This was never quite enough to encourage the widespread investment of American capital in the industry, and as I have shown, its growth was slow, if not entirely at a standstill. Last year even our present Administration realized the necessity of increased protection, and offered an exhaustive hearing, a further degree of protection was rather reluctantly accorded, and today the rate of duty stands at 30% ad valorem, and a specific duty of 5c per pound on dyes and 15% ad valorem, and a specific duty of 2½c per pound on 'crudes' or intermediates.

"This is much better than the old scale of 30% ad valorem, but it is questionable whether even this is sufficient to protect the new undertaking against the efforts which will be made by the German dyestuff houses to recover their lost ground after the war.

"With their commerce at a standstill, their factories denuded of skilled help, and their financial systems disorganized, those European countries which have devoted themselves in happier times to the development of the science of dyestuff making will leave no stone unturned to get back what they regard as their own, and in commerce, as it has been in matters military, anything is justified when a struggle for life is involved.

"The foreign effort would unquestionably be in the direction of flooding the American market with cheaper blues, blacks and browns—the standard colors to which our manufacturers are devoting their first and principal attention—at prices which would make competition impossible, while securing their profit on the more expensive colors which our manufacturers do not make, thus strangling the hopeful infant at birth.

"For this reason an increase of the specific duty, that is a duty of so much per pound, is much more desirable than an increase in the ad valorem duty, that is, an assessment of import according to value. The latter bears most heavily on the more expensive and less used colors, while the former bearing most heavily on the cheaper and most largely used colors, would protect the industry against attempts to recapture this market by undervaluation.

"The only nation from whom we are likely to meet with serious competition for some years to come, in the manufacturing of dyestuffs, is Japan, and in that enterprising country almost as rapid a development in this industry has taken place as in ours.

"Certainly, no matter what future conditions may be, this country is destined to become and remain the great intermed-

iate manufacturer of the world, and when the demand for these 'crudes' for munition purposes ceases, we shall be found to have a productive capacity in this regard which is second to none, not even the great factories of Germany."

#### LONDON MARKET MORE ACTIVE

##### HONEY AND SENNA SUPPLY FAR IN EXCESS OF DEMAND—FEW IMPORTANT CHANGES.

LONDON, June 20.—The drug market is showing more activity this week, but the important changes have not been numerous. The drug auctions were marked by large offerings of many articles, particularly honey and senna, but the demand was by no means in proportion to the supply, very small sales only being effected. The price fetched by honey showed a fall of fully 5 shillings per hundredweight and senna appeared quite neglected. Matto Grosso ipecac was 3 pence per pound easier.

Shellac has been selling at the steady price of 220s per cwt. for standard T N orange, but the attention of the Government appears to have been called to it, as they have given notice that any firm manufacturing articles for the Government involving the use of gum shellac, who are unable to obtain supplies at a price lower than 142s 6d per cwt. should communicate with the Ministry of Munitions. This may have the effect of a bear move on the market. The scarcity of nux vomica has induced a further advance in strychnine of 2d per ounce. The makers now quote B. P. crystals at 3s 11d, powder at 3s 10½d, hydrochloride at 3s 9d and sulphate at 3s 8d net.

Aloes, Cape have been somewhat more in demand at advances of from 4s to 7s per cwt.

Buchu Leaves—Four bales of fair round, rather stalky, were held for 6s to 6s 3d per pound.

Balsam Peru is dearer, 17s per pound being asked for genuine on the spot.

Balsam Copaiba, B. P., is scarce at 5s per pound.

Camphor, Japan refined—Of 22 cases offered 7 cases were sold; ¼-oz. tablets at 3s 6d and 1-10-oz. tablets at 3s per pound.

Milk Sugar is firmer at 200s per cwt. for spot supplies, irrespective of brand.

Phenazone is offered at 58s per pound to come forward.

Resorcin, U. S. P.—Quotations are varied, but mostly lower at 85s per pound.

Sandalwood Oil is quoted at 32s 6d for W. I. and 55s for E. I., per pound to arrive.

Tartaric Acid—Arrivals of French having taken place, lower prices are asked on spot. Crystal or powder is now 3s to 3s 1d per pound net.

Terpineol is firmer at 2s 7d per pound net.

Vanillin, English, 100%, is offered at 40s per pound on spot.

#### METZ REFUSES TO SELL TO SPECULATORS

Although the speculative price of Salvarsan has shown a big advance in the past two weeks, the medical trade, the hospitals and those who are in need of this product are still able to obtain it at the same price as heretofore. The H. A. Metz Company is selling what little is left of the German product to all who can show that they do not want it for speculative purposes. Last week speculators obtained \$13.00 for the No. X ampule which contains 1.5 gram., \$11.00 for the No. VI containing 0.9 gram, and \$10.50 for the No. V which contains 0.75 gram.

The actual market price of Salvarsan is \$4.50 for the No. VI which contains 0.9 gram and is considered the ordinary dose, and \$6.00 for the No. X which contains 1.5 gram. These prices will be cut in half by the middle of July, owing to the completion of the H. A. Metz Laboratory, Inc., Brooklyn. The company claims that with 30 per cent. duty taken off, and at least 10 per cent. for freight they will be able to offer it for sale at one half the price of the German product.

H. A. Metz is having biological tests made. The tests which have been completed, Mr. Metz says, show the American product to be equal to the product made in Germany. He says he is already accepting offers from doctors for the American Salvarsan which will be on the open market by July 15th.

**BILL TO PERMIT USE OF ENEMY PATENTS**

**Provides for Deposit of Five Percent Upon the Gross Sales—Enemy Patentee May Sue Licensee for Use of Patent—Many Expenses Involved.**

The report of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, made public this week, contains the following proposed law covering the use of enemy patents. It is offered as part of a bill to regulate trading with the enemy and is as follows:

"1. The enemy or ally of an enemy is permitted to obtain in the United States letters patent and registration of trade marks under the provisions of existing law. But if the war imposes an inability upon the enemy applicant to secure letters patent either during the war or within six months thereafter an extension of nine additional months is made within which letters patent or registration of trade marks may be perfected, provided, however, that the nation of the enemy applicant shall extend substantially similar privileges to citizens and corporations of the United States, but that the application for the exercise of this privilege by our citizens shall first be approved by the Secretary of Commerce.

"2. The act, however, goes further: Any citizen or corporation of the United States may obtain a license from the Federal Trade Commission to exercise the rights covered by any patent owned by an enemy or alien enemy. The license may be exclusive or non-exclusive, as the commission deems for the public welfare, the applicant's ability and good faith to exercise the privileges of the license being established. The Federal Trade Commission is fully authorized to prescribe the regulations (but not the fee which is fixed by the act) under which the license may be obtained and the conditions under which it may be operated.

"3. The licensee shall file annually with the Federal Trade Commission, or oftener if the Commission so prescribes, a full statement of the extent of the use and enjoyment of the patent rights acquired under the license, and shall pay to the custodian, or such other officer as the President may direct, 5 per cent upon the gross sales of such inventions, or 5 per cent of the value of the use of such inventions to the use of the licensee as may be determined by the Federal Trade Commission, and the sums so paid shall be covered into the Treasury as a trust fund for such licensee or patentee, and paid therefrom as provided.

"4. The enemy patentee may within a year after the end of the war file a bill in equity against the licensee in the United States District Court for the district in which the licensee resides, or, if a corporation, in which it has its principal place of business, for the recovery from the licensee for all use and enjoyment of the patented invention. The Treasurer of the United States is to be a party to this suit, as is also the alien property custodian upon whom notice shall be filed within 30 days after the entry of the suit. The amount recovered under the decree, when final, shall be paid on order of the court to the patentee from the 5 per cent fund deposited by the licensee, or so far as such deposit will satisfy the decree, and should there be any balance of said deposit, same shall be repaid to licensee. If no suit is brought within one year after the end of the war, or no notice is filed as required, then the licensee shall make no further deposits, and all funds theretofore deposited by him shall be repaid to him.

"5. If suit is brought as above provided the court may at any time terminate the license and restrain the licensee from infringement thereafter, or in case the licensee, prior to the suit, shall have made investment of capital based on the license he may continue the licensee upon such terms and upon such royalties as the court may determine to be just and reasonable.

The enemy, or ally of an enemy, has no jurisdiction other than that conferred by this section of the act to maintain suits or actions within the United States, and all powers of attorney heretofore or hereinafter granted by an enemy, or ally of an enemy, to any person within the United States, so far as such powers of attorney may be necessary for the performance of acts authorized in this section, shall be valid, otherwise declared void."

**SHORTAGE OF DRUGS IN SIBERIA**

The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce reports that there is a great shortage of drugs and chemicals in Siberia at the present time. The department says: Messenger, the particulars given may be of interest:

"Although American producers may not be in a position to supply any of the products mentioned in the fol-

lowing translation of an article that appeared in the Omsk Messenger, the particulars given may be of interest:

As an instance of the inordinate prices at present being paid for chemicals and drugs, it may be mentioned that prior to the war a kilo (2.2046 pounds) of aspirin sold for 13 rubles, (\$3.04 per pound at the normal exchange rate of \$0.515 to the ruble, the current rate being about \$0.30). Last winter the cost of this drug was 400 rubles per kilo, but with the arrival of a large quantity from Japan the price fell until it is now 170 rubles. Like nearly all chemicals, aspirin previous to the war was mostly imported into Siberia from Germany. Salts of lemon, selling in pre-war days for 32 rubles a pood (36.1128 pounds), now brings 300 rubles. There is very little of it on the market, and only small quantities are sold at a time. Vanilla has increased in price from 16 to 225 rubles. Druggists' goods are being imported largely from America. White resin, which is used by soap boilers, has increased in price from 2.40 rubles per pood to 12 or 13 rubles. The price of this article may be expected to fall in the near future with the arrival of a large quantity from abroad. As the railway from Vladivostok is fully occupied, chemical products for the most part are obtained from Japan through the post. This method naturally enhances the cost, as the postal rates are heavier. The postal charges on a consignment of chemicals recently received by one of the merchants here were 16 rubles.

**AMERICAN DYES FOUND SATISFACTORY****Knitting Mills Testify to Successful Results Obtained—Cost is Slightly Greater Than for German Dyes—Willing to Help Home Industry.**

Use of American dyestuffs was recommended by the *Dry Goods Guide*, at the time German dyes were cut off, and several textile and knitting companies which acted on the advice have sent testimonials to the editor expressing complete satisfaction with the results. Here are some of the comments:

Holeproof Hosiery Company, Milwaukee, Wis.: "To our knowledge the National Aniline Company is filling its contracts and delivering some goods above its contracts. At present there is a shortage in the middle west, due largely to the traffic congestion."

The Crown Silk Manufacturing Co., Bangor, Pa.—"Our greatest difficulty is to get manufacturers to accept orders, as they seem to have loaded up with the jobbing trade, and it looks very much as if these jobbers were badly adulterating the dyestuff with a view of working it off on the consumers."

Nick-A-Jack Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn.—"We find that on the simple colors the American manufacturers have mastered the situation, and on many of the fancy colors they haven't standardized their product yet."

Hand Knit Hosiery Co., Sheboygan, Wis.—"Our manufacturing is nearly all wool and we are not in position to state as to cotton colors, but with dyes for wool goods we have not had any trouble."

May Hosiery Mills, Nashville, Tenn.—"Since the war there has been a continued and uninterrupted improvement of the character and quality of dyestuffs. At first we had various kinds of trouble but we believe the American dyes we are receiving today are almost as good as those we obtained from Germany. We believe the American dye makers deserve no little commendation for the manner in which they handled the situation presented by the elimination of so many German chemicals."

Hanes Hosiery Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.—"We are using the American black, lavender, grey, tan and blue, and find the shades to be good and have positively no trouble with American manufacturers from whom we have bought dyes. We are getting good colors and the dyes show no bad results on the goods after they age. The cost is some higher than it was when we were able to obtain the foreign-made dyes, but we have assurance that this will be adjusted from time to time as the manufacturers get in better position, and we expect to help the home industry just as much as we can, and see no reason why other manufacturers should not do everything they can in order to protect this home industry."

**DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES**

An essential oil house says of Messina essences: "The trade in general must take into consideration that there are two outside reasons to which the present high prices are due. First, the war risk insurance is now between 15 and 17 per cent, the freight also has increased and finally the exchange on Italy has improved by about 15 per cent, due to the recent advances of our Government to the Italian Government. In other words, where eight lire were equal to one dollar, seven lire are now the value of one dollar. Present high figures for bergamot oil will, no doubt, be maintained during the war. They may even be advanced more likely than decreased, for the reason that the available stocks in Italy are very small. Lemon oil is still sold at a very reasonable figure."

Dr. Marston T. Bogert, professor of organic chemistry at Columbia University told the Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society, last week, that about 125 chemists are now studying gas attacks in all their phases with a view of minimizing their bad effects. The detection of hydrogen leaks from submarine batteries or military balloons was another problem laid before the chemists, who not only devised an effective detector, but who, are understood to have worked out a plan for engaging the gas before it can cause any damage.

The Caledonian Dye Works has completed its new dye house in Philadelphia, and the plant, which now covers half a city block, is one of the most modern in the industry. The new equipment includes tiled shower bathrooms and a garage large enough for twenty cars. William T. McNeill, president of the company, is an expert dyer and chemist and superintends the dye room himself.

The amount of carbide of calcium imported into British India from foreign countries during the three months, January to March, 1917, expressed in hundredweight, was as follows: United Kingdom, 1,339; Sweden, 79; Norway, 3,585; Japan, 1,210; United States, 334. Total, 6,547.

Exports of castor seed from British India in March, 1917, were 102,165 hundredweight, compared with 130,098 hundredweight in 1916. The Province of Bombay exported the largest amount, 84,684 hundredweight in March, 1917, against 117,998 hundredweight in March, 1916.

The Lambert-Georgin Chemicals Corporation of Manhattan, manufacturing products of soda, iodine, iodoform, and anaesthetics, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by F. Kriegel, M. Hotchner, L. F. Corea, No. 56 Pine street.

In addition to offering benzoate of soda for July, August and September delivery as low as \$4.25 per pound, the Hurd Color Products Co., of Sandusky, Ohio, is offering benzoic acid on contract for delivery during the same three months on the basis of \$4.75 per pound.

The value of the exports of indigo from London to the United States for the five months ended May 31, 1917, was \$787,000 compared with \$1,961,000, the value of the exports for a similar period in 1916.

William S. Gray & Co. has advanced the price of acetone to 32½c@33½c per pound, effective Monday, July 2. Calcium acetate was quoted on the same day at \$5.25 per hundred pounds.

The New York State Narcotic Law which was to go into effect July 1, will not be enforced until July 10, owing to delay in preparing the official order blanks.

Great Britain has placed an embargo on shipments of cinchona bark, according to cables received in the New York market, last week.

The bark Phyllis, tonnage 2,106, has been chartered to bring a cargo of nitrate of soda from the west coast of South America to north of Hatteras.

Zinc oxide valued at \$179,027 was cleared from this port during May for various European destinations.

The National Milk Sugar Company advanced the price to a minimum of 39c per pound.

O. L. Biebinger, secretary of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works of St. Louis, is here on a business trip.

Bulk peppermint oil has been advanced by one prominent essential oil house to \$2.75 per pound.

**WHY LOGWOOD MAY ADVANCE****Lack of Labor and Ships Makes Expense of Importing Sticks Much Heavier**

Day by day now there is manifested a keener interest on the part of consumers of logwood, both chips and sticks. While prices have not increased materially, it is pointed out that there will unquestionably be an advance because of Government orders for the extract, coupled with the fact that the movement of stocks from the source of production is being delayed.

In an interview with one of the largest local importers of Mexican logwood, especially the sticks, the following interesting points were brought out:

1. There is a shortage of labor in Mexico, and stocks are not being prepared for shipment to America as rapidly as importers require them. This condition would tend to advance prices.

2. Trouble is experienced in getting stocks from the interior to the point of shipment. It is difficult to get the sticks from the forest to the coast and since the movement is done by the "horse and cart" method, it takes many days to get overland. Here, again, there is additional expense which the New York importer must bear.

3. After the raw material arrives at a shipping point, much trouble is experienced in getting steamer space. The rate by rail on this product is prohibitive, and often this bulky product must be stored at a coast port until steamers are available. A number of steamship lines have cancelled regular sailings and it is with much difficulty that space is secured for logwood, even when space is available. High prices must be paid for this service. Now that the war risks are affecting all coastwise vessels, an additional expense must be borne by the American importer.

4. Upon arrival here of the stocks, there is another shortage of labor and higher wages. The sticks must be stored and kept here indefinitely until there is a consumer demand, which would justify the movement of stocks at a reasonable profit to the importer.

The largest dealers here are reluctant to hold stocks in great supply because storage and shrinkage must be considered in the face of a light demand. At the present New York price of \$39 for logwood sticks, the importers' price is comparatively small when the above facts are taken into consideration.

As a matter of fact the New York market is unsettled on this product. Importers do not know just where they stand in the matter, and while every indication points to a heavy Government demand for all dyewoods, neither large consumers nor the Government are placing orders in a very heavy volume. There is much interest in the way of inquiries, but trading is quiet.

The chips are less bulky, and there is by no means the speculation noticed on this product as on the sticks. The spot New York price of logwood chips is low and supplies have been held here for some time. Considerable spot stock is available at 3c a pound.

**NARCOTIC ORDER BLANKS NOT READY**

William F. McConnell, Secretary of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, announces that the new narcotic act, which was to go into effect July 1, will not be enforced until July 10.

The official order blanks, which must be serially numbered in triplicate form and bound in books, are not ready for delivery. The New York Board of Health communicated with Albany and a conference was held by State officials. It was decided by the Attorney General that the enforcement of the act must be postponed. Meanwhile, the Boylan law will remain in force.

## Drug & Chemical Markets

### BUSINESS IN LONDON RESTRICTED

**Drug Auction Sales Dull—Higher Prices for Peru Balsam, Oil of Cassia, Oil of Cloves, Cream Tartar, Sugar of Milk, Shellac and Gamboge.**

(Special Cable to Drug and Chemical Markets)

LONDON, July 3.—While there has been a little more activity in the drug and chemical market during the last ten days, the volume of business transacted is comparatively small. The attendance at the drug auctions was light and sales dragged, a large percentage of the offerings being withdrawn.

The Government has issued a proclamation forbidding the export of senna from India, and placing restrictions upon the use of glucose.

Opium is becoming very scarce. The supplies of Turkey Druggists brand are exhausted, leading houses announcing that they are entirely sold out.

Among the products which are quoted higher this week are Peru balsam, oil of cassia, oil of cloves, cream tartar, sugar of milk, shellac and gamboge.

There is a firmer tone in prices for ipecac and kola nuts. The market for menthol and resorcin is easier.

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Original Packages)

#### Advanced

Acetone, 2c.	Ipecac Root, Cartagena, 5c.
Alcohol, Grain, 16c.	Lanoline, Tins, 16c.
Asafoetida Gum, 10c.	Mastic Gum, 5c.
Bismuth Subgallate, 25c.	Oil of Almond, Bitter, \$1.
Chloral Hydrate, 5c.	Oil of Bergamot, Synthetic, 55c.
Cloves, Zanzibar, 2½c.	Oil of Peppermint, Tins, 25c.
Dragon's Blood, Reeds, 5c.	Orris, Domestic, 50c.
Galbanum, 5c.	Savory Leaves, 2c.
Gelatin, Silver Label, 5c.	Silver Nitrate, ½c.
Glycerin, Dynamite, Drums, 1c.	Valerian Root, Belgian, 10c.

#### Declined

Acetphenetidin, \$1.	Menthol, Japanese, 5c.
Balsam, Tolu, 2c.	Naphthalene, ½c
Camphor, Refined, Japan, 2c.	Oil of Lavender, Spike Flowers, 45c.
Cardamom Seed, Ceylon, Green, 5c.	Pimento, ¾c.
Chillies, Mombasa, 2½c.	Squaw Vine Root, ¾c.
Coriander Seed, Natural, 2c.	Thymol Crystals, 25c.
Coumarin, \$2.75.	Vanilla Beans, Mexican, Whole, 5c.
Cramp Bark, True, 3c.	Wax, Japan, 2c.
Linden Flowers, with Leaves, 2c.	
Lovage Root, American, 5c.	

The market for drugs and chemicals continues firm but quiet. There were fewer important price fluctuations. Among the items advanced were bismuth subgallate, grain alcohol and various essential oils. Exporters are centering their attention on possible embargoes.

Prices on a few articles declined owing to more aggressive selling pressure due to a falling off in demand and increased production. The commodities affected were acetphenetidin, coumarin, and oil of lavender.

No special changes have taken place in seeds and herbs. Coriander is slightly lower. Savory and French marjoram leaves are practically out of stock. The supply of cloves is practically depleted.

**Acetone**—Leading manufacturers announced an advance in spot quotations of 2c a pound, owing to higher cost of raw material and a steady movement of supplies into consumption. Makers are offering spot parcels at 32½c@33½c a pound for prompt delivery.

**Acetphenetidin**—The demand continues to drag, and this coupled with larger offerings at price concessions caused a decline of \$1 a pound. Sellers are quoting 32½c@33½c a pound.

**Alcohol**—Prices were advanced on all grades, owing to the prospect of an increase in the tax. Distillers advanced quotations 16c to the basis of \$3.60@\$3.62 a gallon for spot lots of 188 proof.

**Asafoetida Gum**—The demand has increased slightly and prices registered a gain of 10c a pound. Sellers are offering spot parcels of whole at \$1.55@\$1.60 and powdered U. S. P. at \$1.75@\$1.85 a pound.

**Bismuth**—The enhanced cost of gallic acid and meager stocks caused an advance of 25c a pound on subgallate. Manufacturers are quoting \$3.25 a pound for spot supplies for prompt delivery.

**Camphor**—With larger offerings at spot market for Japanese camphor declined 2c a pound on 2½ pound slabs. Importers are offering spot lots at 86c@\$87c a pound. The cultivation of camphor in Southern States, according to recent reports, is progressing satisfactorily.

**Chloral Hydrate**—Owing to limited supplies prices were advanced 5c a pound. Sellers are quoting from \$1.40@\$1.45 a pound for prompt deliveries. Inquiries are larger and second hands are obtaining substantial premiums over prices quoted by makers.

**Cloves**—Spot stocks are practically exhausted and there is no relief in sight. Information that no further shipments will be made from Zanzibar for some time has created an active demand here. Importers are asking 2½c advance to 29c@\$30c a pound on the spot and for July and August arrivals 29c a pound for Zanzibar.

**Codeine**—Manufacturers quotations are \$11 for sulphate and \$12.40 an ounce for spot supplies of phosphate. Alkaloid is held at \$14.75 an ounce.

**Codliver Oil**—Despite the continued dullness, there has been no urgent selling pressure. Importers continue to quote spot lots of Norwegian oil at \$120@\$130 and Newfoundland oil at \$75@\$80 a barrel as to brand. Advices from Norway state that codfishing has come to a close for the season. The total production of codliver oil amounted to 32,000 bbls. as against 51,783 bbls. last season, which shows a decrease for the season just ended of 19,783 bbls.

**Coumarin**—Owing to a further increase in the demand and some selling at price concessions, values weakened considerably, showing a marked decline of \$2.75 a pound. Sellers are quoting spot supplies for prompt delivery at \$18@\$19 a pound.

**Dragon's Blood**—The small supply of reeds, which is practically under the control of one firm, resulted in a further advance of 5c a pound. Offerings are scant at \$1.85. A few scattered lots have been held at \$2 a pound.

**Glutelin**—The absence of importations caused another rise of 5c per pound on silver label. Offerings were scant at \$1.40@\$1.45 a pound.

**Glycerin**—The market for dynamite supplies is strong, under a brisk demand from domestic buyers. Several car-loads have been sold at 60c a pound. There are large export inquiries in the market which resulted in sales of several hundred ton lots at 59c a pound for supplies in drums f. o. b. shipping point. The market for raw materials is firmer. The supply of crude glycerin in bonded warehouses at New York on June 1 aggregated 83,428 pounds as against 79,560 pounds on June 1 last year.

**Ipecac Root**—Small arrivals of Cartagena root and meager spot supplies resulted in a further advance of 5c a pound. Sellers in most quarters are quoting from \$2.35 @\$2.40 for whole and from \$2.40@\$2.60 a pound for powdered, but parcels at 5c lower could have been purchased.

**Lanoline**—The higher cost of production and limited stocks resulted in a rise of \$16c a pound on spot parcels. Sellers in various quarters are refusing to accept bids below 51c for hydrous and 61c a pound for anhydrous for prompt delivery, while others are naming up to 56c and 66c a pound respectively.

**Menthol**—There has been no improvement in the demand and with larger offerings at cut prices the spot market for Japanese supplies, eased off 5c a pound. Importers are offering supplies more freely at \$3.10@\$3.15 a pound.

**Morphine**—Notwithstanding the continued inactivity prices are maintained at former levels. Manufacturers are repeating former prices on the basis of \$9.80 an ounce for sulphate, in bulk. Outside interests are holding supplies at a premium over makers' prices.

**Oil of Orange**—The position is improving and in most quarters a rise in prices is predicted. West Indian orange oil will not be valuable until the arrival of the new crop. There is little oil in Italy from the last crop, owing to the heavy withdrawals of supplies for the Italian army. Spot prices closed firm but wholly nominal without change at \$2.60@\$2.70 a pound for supplies of sweet West Indian.

**Oil of Peppermint**—The strong statistical position of the market caused a rise of 25c a pound in spot quotations for supplies in tins. Handlers are offering spot lots at \$2.75@\$3 a pound. In trade circles the belief is growing stronger that prices will reach higher levels, on reports of a shortage of oil.

**Opium**—With continued small importations and scant stocks on the spot, prices were nominally unchanged. Trading was limited to extremely small lots. Some importers are quoting \$28@\$29 a pound, while others are adhering to former prices—\$27 for supplies in cases; \$29 for powdered and \$31 for granular. The stock of opium in bonded warehouses at New York, on June 1, aggregated 2,480 pounds as against 32,112 pounds on June 1, 1916.

**Quinine**—Domestic manufacturers are repeating prices of 75c an ounce for lots of 100-ounce tins of sulphate. Scattered small sales by outside holders were reported at 75c @76c an ounce. According to advices from London speculative buying has been eliminated due to the Government taking over stocks and deliveries, with a possibility of commandeering imports on arrival, which tends to restrict trading there. The next Amsterdam bark sale is scheduled to take place on July 20.

**Salol**—The spot market for second hand supplies is stronger and higher, under larger inquiries and very light offerings. Sales by second hands have been effected at \$1.85 a pound. Makers are quoting prices wholly nominal at \$1.50 a pound for spot U. S. P. lots.

**Silver Nitrate**—A further rise in silver, resulted in a gain of  $\frac{1}{4}$ c an ounce for spot lots of silver nitrate. Leading manufacturers are asking 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ c an ounce for lots of 500 ounces and over.

**Thymol**—Prices receded 25c a pound under increased offerings. Parcels of spot crystals are offered at \$17@\$17.25 a pound.

**Valerian Root**—The scarcity of supplies and lack of arrivals resulted in a rise of 10c a pound on Belgian spot lots. Offerings are light at 90c@95c while some importers refuse to book orders under \$1 a pound.

**Wax**—An easier tone pervades the spot market for Japan wax, due to larger spot stocks and increased offerings. Offerings of spot lots by importers have been lowered 2c to 15c@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

#### BRANEGAN DEFENDS AMERICAN DYESTUFFS

##### Textile Expert Tells of Remarkable Progress Made in the Last Three Years

James A. Branegan, member of the American Chemical Society, writes to the *Philadelphia Ledger* a defense of American chemists and American dyestuffs, in which he says in part:

The dyestuff industry is based on a few "crudes," such as benzol, toluol, xylol, etc., which are simply and easily separated from the tar by distillation, and from these are manufactured the "intermediates," of which there are only about seventy-five, and fewer than this number are really important. From the intermediates the many thousand coal-tar dyes are made. At the outbreak of the war no intermediates were made in this country, and as each intermediate means a separate plant, sometimes covering acres in extent, and special apparatus, they could not be made in a night.

The simple intermediates, like anilin oil and toluidin, had to be made, and from these higher intermediates, like dimethylanilin, were developed, and each higher intermediate itself needed a separate plant. From these higher or last developed intermediates the later or newer dyes are made. Now, from the above, it can easily be deduced that the simpler intermediates, such as anilin oil and toluidin, had to be made first, and from these, to supply the need of immediate relief, dyes of the earlier type were produced in large quantities. Some of these dyes were considered of great merit thirty or forty years ago, but of recent years have been replaced by faster colors, such as anthracenes, alizarins, indentrenes and direct colors. As it takes six months to a year to build an intermediate plant, it would not do to let the simple intermediate plants stand idle and wait for the further building of the higher intermediates plants. Therefore, the dyers in 1915-16 were supplied with dyes mostly of a type of twenty or thirty years ago, but generally the trail was followed up.

Higher intermediates, such as "H" acid and alizarin, are gradually being produced from lower intermediates, and one concern is making 5000 pounds of synthetic indigo per day, so that before another year has passed we will not only have all the dyes we want, but also the exact dyes we require, and our plants will equal the dyestuff plants of Germany, which themselves are but a succession of intermediate plants, built gradually over a period of fifty years.

There was no other method of solving the problem, no short cuts. It had to be a stern chase and only those who know what the task meant can understand the immense amount of work that has been done. There was virtually no apparatus in the country suitable. Factories for heavy enamelware, acid-resisting metals, potteries for ware that would stand heat, and other special apparatus had to be built. This has all been accomplished in the amazingly short time of three years and there is absolutely no question of the permanency of the American dyestuff manufacturer.

At the present writing probably about 70 per cent of the dyes being made and used in this country are satisfactory and suitable for the purposes to which they are applied. The other 30 per cent are used in place of the higher grade dyes which will shortly be on the market, and with the appearance of these dyes the finish line will have been crossed and the race ended. Then watch the American chemist develop new dyes, and after the war it will be Germany who will do the trailing.

#### DRUG NOTES

The Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Company says of glycerin: "There have been heavy purchases of glycerin, dynamite grade, the past few days—the last sale being made at 60c, a total of 25 carloads being taken off the market, the bulk being, it is reported, for export. With the available glycerin in the United States being reduced by continued heavy exports it is possible, well informed authorities say, that there may be a shortage toward the end of the year. Oils and fats, which had been declining, recovered, with sales of considerable quantities of tallow at an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound."

One of the well known essential oil houses said of oil of geranium: "The Algerian geranium is subject to great danger, the same as the Bourbon geranium, since both of these oils have to pass through the Mediterranean, and are exposed to submarine destruction to a greater extent than goods on other parts of the ocean. Since steamers of all the belligerent nations are being chartered more and more by the respective governments, the question of transportation is constantly becoming more restricted, and the steamers are, of course, more and more unable to cope with the freight offered at the different ports. This has caused an advance for this important oil."

The Toronto *Globe* says that it will require almost super-human efforts to establish dyemaking as a Canadian industry, but such a task will eventually be accomplished. The enormous expenditure entailed in the erection of immense plants required for the industry is causing would-be investors to hesitate before making the plunge. But as soon as Canada can provide a market that would warrant the investment the enterprise will be taken up with a view to permanently ousting the German material from the Canadian market.

Four men were burned, one of them seriously, in a flare up of chemicals when they were emptying pans containing powdered dyes in the drying room of the W. Becker aniline and chemical works at East Eighty-third street and Ditmas avenue, in the Canarsie section of Brooklyn.

The stock of East India indigo in London on June 1, amounted to 3,918 chests, against 4,800 on the same date last year.

P. H. Powers, secretary and treasurer of the Powers-Taylor Drug Company of Richmond, Va., is here on a visit.

The Atlas Chemical Company of Toledo, Ohio, capitalized at \$1,000,000, has been organized to manufacture coal tar products.

## Heavy Chemical Markets

### CHEMICALS HOLDING FIRM

#### Caustic Soda Contracts for 1918 Difficult to Place—

**Acetate of Lime Advanced Sharply by Leading Producers—Acetone Also Higher.**

While the local market has been quiet, a continued firm and steady condition is reported on the majority of heavy chemicals. Many articles in the general list are scarce and manufacturers are not making quotations for spot or immediate delivery from works. The principal movement has been against outstanding orders, and where price changes have occurred the trend has been upward. In several instances producers have sold heavily ahead, and a number of large factors have withdrawn from the market.

In caustic soda it is difficult to enter 1918 contracts on account of recent heavy sales. First hands are endeavoring to take care of regular consumers, but the pace has been so fast during the past few weeks, that very little stock remains unsold for next year at the present time. Practically the same condition is true of soda ash. The container proposition is becoming a serious factor as the high price of steel has raised the price on most all carriers.

Bleaching powder has ruled easier on spot and consumers are showing little or no interest in future deliveries. All acids are said to be scarce and prices continue to maintain the same high level that has characterized this market for some time. Alums are especially strong, and a material advance is noted all along the line. It is understood that there is no shortage of stocks, despite the tight condition of the New York market.

Aluminum sulphate is virtually unchanged over last week, and the same condition is true of copper sulphate and lead acetate. Magnesite is firm, and between \$40 and \$45 a ton, f. o. b. mines, is the spot price most generally heard, while the New York price on this article is around \$50 and \$52 a ton. There is comparatively slow movement in caustic potash, although the general range of prices remain about the same.

Acetate of lime has been advanced sharply within the week by leading producers and the price now for spot goods is \$5.25 to \$5.30. This is an advance of almost one dollar. It is pointed out that the increase was necessary on account of the increased cost of production brought about by a shortage of labor, higher wages, etc. Acetone at the same time advanced in sympathy. Saltpeter is steady with prices unchanged. Nitrate of soda is in strong demand and prices are ruling on a high level.

**Acid Acetic**—It is understood that the spot supplies of this acid are light, and a number of producers are not offering much of any grade for August delivery, and around 24c a pound is quoted for this position for the commercial, and 26c@27c a pound for the redistilled. Sales of the pure have been offered lightly by makers at 25c@26c a pound, although it is understood that business has passed under these figures. The 28 per cent test is quoted at 5c@6c a pound, and the 56 per cent test around 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@12c a pound. Available stocks are well held, and the high test is scarce, especially for immediate delivery.

**Acid, Muriatic**—Most all dealers quote the 18 degree at about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. The advance noted last week on practically all grades, continues to hold, and only moderate quantities are being offered in the New York market. A number of large producers decline to make quotations on spot goods, claiming that they have no stocks to offer. The 20 degree is quoted at 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound; for the 22 degree 2c@2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

**Acid, Nitric**—Leading producers are said to be well booked ahead on this acid. The 42 degree is quoted at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound, with around 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound as the prevailing quotations on the 40 degree spot.

**Acid, Sulphuric**—The market is firm and quotations range as follows: The 66 degree brimstone \$29@\$31 a ton; pyrite acid, 66 degree, \$28@\$35 a ton, and the 60 degree pyrite \$19@\$20 a ton. All sulphuric acid is being offered in light supply owing to the sold-up condition of leading

producers. While the undertone of the market is steady and stronger no immediate price changes are expected.

**Alums**—The demand is strong and the tone of the market is firmer. Both foreign and domestic consumers are buying heavily. In many quarters sellers are asking higher prices now for most all grades. The potassium is held firmly at 8c@8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. Ammonium alum has advanced to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, in the lump, in fairly large quantities, while the ground is quoted at 5c@5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. The chrome is firm at 18c@18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

**Aluminum Sulphate**—It is understood that sales continue to pass at 2c@2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for spot aluminum sulphate. Supplies continue comparatively light, and trading is being held strictly to old accounts first. The iron is finding ready buyers at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for whatever spot goods are offered.

**Bleaching Powder**—The market is weaker as there has been no movement of stocks in export containers, and the 27-pound tare is quoted at less than 4c. The 100-pound drums are at a standstill, with prices ranging from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, according to seller and quantity. There is considerable speculation among dealers and spot offerings are being made freely at around 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@2c a pound, while one or two large holders are asking as high as 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ c a pound for the best grade.

**Calcium Acetate**—There has been a good demand for this product for some time and producers have again advanced the price. Quotations on spot, to the first of next month are now \$5.25 to \$5.30. No shortage in supplies is reported.

**Copper Sulphate**—Quotations are 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@10c a pound for the 98-99 per cent blue vitriol (large) spot goods. Small crystals are still neglected by most consumers and offerings are being made freely at 9c@9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound. A moderate volume of business is reported, but large sales are exceptional, and it is possible that a firm offer might secure a resile lot at a slight concession.

**Lead Acetate**—Acetate of lead holds in good demand in the New York market. There is additional activity in trading but no material change in quotations over last week. The white crystals are finding ready buyers at as high as 16c a pound in casks or barrels, while the granulated continues to move in good volume at around 14c@15c a pound.

**Magnesite**—There has been an unusually strong demand recently and spot stocks are said to be light. Large factors here are quoting with much firmness at \$40@\$45 a ton, f. o. b. mines, California, and \$50@\$52 a ton, f. o. b. New York.

**Potash, Caustic**—The 70-75 per cent, f. o. b. works, is to be had in this market at 64c@66c a pound. An unusual scarcity is reported on caustic potash, and the present condition is quite firm. From 85c to 90c a pound is the range of prices for immediate delivery for the 88-92 degree, and makers are not booking contracts far ahead.

**Potassium Bichromate**—The prevailing quotation heard in the New York market is around 37c a pound. From two or three directions spot stocks are being offered as low as 36c@36 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. While the general tone of the market continues strong, no material price changes have occurred within the week.

**Potassium Chlorate**—Interest continues to center on forward positions for this product, although it is stated that a reasonable amount is being offered on the spot at around 70c a pound. Between 50c and 55c a pound are the figures named for futures.

**Potassium Prussiate**—The price of the yellow holds at around \$1.05 a pound, while the red ranges from \$2.60 to \$2.80 a pound. Both grades are in light spot supply. The market continues in a firm position. Offerings of domestic goods are also light, and little of the foreign goods is being held here on the spot. The Japanese stocks are in constant and heavy demand from consumers throughout the country.

**Saltpeter**—Prices have not changed this week and spot continues to be offered in good quantity at 31c a pound for the granulated, and 37c@38c a pound for the crystals. A fair amount is still moving toward South America.

**Soda Ash**—Some spot quotations are heard at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for stocks in bags, and 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for stocks in barrels. Considerable firmness continues to be noted on soda ash, and some of the large manufacturers are not quoting at all on spot stocks. A number of local deal-

ers are already sold up for the balance of the year. In some quarters 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound is the quotation for future delivery.

**Soda, Caustic**—The New York market is firmer and spot is quoted as high as 7c a pound. About 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound is the inside quotation. The condition on futures remains more or less unsettled. The condition of the market is tight and little is to be had at any price on the spot. Quotations for July-December business are around 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

**Sodium Nitrate**—Much firmness is noted on nitrate of soda. There continues a strong call from all directions. The crude 95 per cent is held at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, while the refined is passing at 6c@6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound.

#### CONNECTICUT'S DISINFECTANT LAW

The Connecticut disinfectant law referred to in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS of May 30, and recently passed by the Connecticut legislature, reads as follows:

"An act concerning the testing and labelling of disinfectants.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

"The receptacle containing any disinfectant for external use the phenol coefficient of which can be determined by a bactericidal test, manufactured, sold or offered for sale within the State shall bear a label showing the carbolic acid coefficient or relative germicidal value of such preparation as compared with pure carbolic acid. The relative germicidal value of a disinfectant shall be determined by the application of either the Rideal-Walker or the hygienic laboratory method. Any such disinfectant shall be misbranded if the statement contained on the label is false. Any person who shall misbrand any disinfectant within the meaning of this act or shall sell or offer the same for sale shall be fined not more than \$100, or imprisoned not more than sixty days, or both."

#### BORAX AND SANATOGEN SEIZED

Shipments of borax and sanatogen from the New York were seized by the British and condemned in prize court as contraband. The cases before the court were 700 barrels of borax on the steamer Progresso, two drums of sanatogen on the steamer Kentucky and ten drums or 2,000 kilos of sanatogen on the steamer Gorredijk.

The borax was shipped by a New York firm, and was claimed by a Stockholm importer, and the sanatogen by another New York exporter, two drums being consigned to the Amsterdam house and ten drums to a firm in Amsterdam. It was ordered that the proceeds of the sale of the borax remain in court until the conclusion of peace.

As to the sanatogen, his lordship found, it had been urged that it was not contraband, and was not foodstuff intended for military uses. It was a very excellent food, he said, and while it might not be served out to the soldiers and sailors of Germany, it was good for invalids in war hospitals.

#### BROMINE AND CALCIUM CHLORIDE OUTPUT

The quantity of domestic bromine marketed in the United States in 1916 was 688,260 pounds, valued at \$922,225. This quantity includes only elementary bromine made from natural brines pumped in Michigan, Ohio and West Virginia; it does not include bromides, the salts of bromine that are widely used in photography and medicine. The production reported in 1915 was 855,857 pounds.

Calcium chloride is made from natural brines at Mount Pleasant and Saginaw, Mich., Pomeroy, Ohio, and Mason, Hartford and Malden, W. Va. As the same brines yield salt and bromine, practically every constituent of them is turned to profit. Calcium chloride is used as the circulating fluid in refrigerating plants, in cement, concrete and in automobile gas engine water jackets to prevent freezing, and for laying dust on roads, drying gases, vegetables and fruits and dehydrating organic liquids. Calcium chloride in solution is especially valuable in automatic sprinkler systems and in fire buckets.

#### RULING ON ORDERS FOR ALCOHOL

The law forbidding advertising or soliciting orders for intoxicating liquors in prohibition states became effective July 1. Ethyl alcohol, no matter for what purpose it is used, is classed as an intoxicating liquor.

The postoffice ruling does not forbid the mailing of an

invoice or bill for alcohol and quotations of prices may be made by telegraph. Trade publications are forbidden to quote prices in connection with the name of any producer, and cannot carry advertisements of ethyl alcohol for medicinal, scientific, mechanical or industrial purposes without making the publisher liable under the law. The question of mailing and selling patent medicines containing alcohol has not been decided and will be made a test case, probably in the courts.

#### PROHIBITS SHIPMENT OF ALCOHOL

The Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has protested to the State Commissioner of Excise, H. S. Sisson, against the ruling that under the local option act in New York the sale or shipment of alcohol into New York towns that have voted for prohibition is forbidden. It is urged that an exception should be made in cases where the alcohol is used for mechanical, medicinal and scientific purposes.

#### AWARDS FOR GLYCERIN AND ALCOHOL

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, of the Navy Department, has awarded contracts for the supply of glycerin and alcohol, as follows: John Grieg, New York, 3,500 gallons of glycerin, chemically pure, grade 1, in 5-gallon cans, \$21,479.50; American Distilling Company, Washington, D. C., 100,000 wine gallons of alcohol, \$77,990; and 5,400,000 pounds of alcohol, \$589,086. fl. ffl. ffl. ffl. ffl. 3/4

#### TRADE NOTES

The Philadelphia Aniline & Extract Co., Philadelphia, manufacturers and dealers in coal-tar products, has issued a booklet in both English and Spanish giving detailed dyeing instructions for its Philanco Direct Colors.

G. A. Street, formerly connected with W. H. & F. Jordan, Jr., Inc., for several years, is now associated with the Keystone Chemical Supply Co., Philadelphia, as treasurer and general manager. The company is to sell heavy chemicals to the textile industry.

The New York & New Jersey Chemical Company, Rockaway, N. J., has acquired the former plant of the Lincoln Iron Works, at Stickle avenue and Pine street, and will establish a plant for the manufacture of specialties.

The Cronkhite Co., Boston, Mass., indigo, dyestuffs, chemicals, etc., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, composed of 500 general shares of par value \$100.

Spearmint oil has been advanced 10c a pound, the market being influenced by the strength of peppermint oil.

The next Amsterdam bark auction will be held on July 20.

#### TIN MARKET REMAINS QUIET

The tin market has been quiet and easy for several days and very little business has been transacted. A nominal quotation of 62 cents for Straits tin indicated the easier tone. Banka tin followed the general trend of the market, and also went off 1/2c. It was quoted at 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, as against 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@61c. Chinese showed the greatest weakness and declined a full 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, or to 56c for spot metal. No business was reported in either Banka or Chinese. Futures of any grade, or in any position were entirely neglected.

#### Important Changes in Jobbers' Prices

##### Advanced

Acid, Cresylic, 50c@60c.	Dragon's Blood, Reeds, 20c.
Adeps Lanae, 10c.	Magnesium Oxide,
Alcohol, 10c@20c.	Ponderous, 10c.
Balsam, Peru, 25c.	Oil of Peppermint, 25c@50c.
Bismuth Subgallate, 25c.	Oil, Salad, 10c.
Collodion, U. S. P., 2c.	Pepper, White, 12c@15c.
Cubeb Berries, 5c.	Witch Hazel, 5c@10c.

##### Declined

Aluminum Sulphate, 2c@4c.	Oil of Cade, 25c@30c.
Asafetida, 15c.	Oil of Coriander, 80c.
Magnesium Oxide, Technical, 2c.	Oil of Palm Kernel, 5c@10c.
Oil of Birch, 25c@35c.	

## Color & Dyestuff Markets

### FEW CHANGES IN DYESTUFFS

#### Coal Tar Derivatives Holding Firm, Especially Toluol and Toluidine—Firmer Tone for Naphthalene in Flakes and Balls—Albumen in Light Supply.

The New York market on most colors and dyestuffs has been quiet during the week and there has been no material change in the price of spot or nearby deliveries. Where a few declines occurred the condition was brought about by dealer speculation, and keener competition among sellers, as a result of the recent pronounced lull in business. Where advances occurred they continue to hold; this being especially true as to albumen, divi divi and gambier.

Logwood sticks and chips are holding their own although the movement of spot stocks is not by any means brisk. Spot fustic is extremely scarce and prices are ruling high. Hematite continues in strong inquiry, and only occasionally has it been reported that prices have dropped materially. Fine and seed annatto, indigo, of all grades, turmeric, quercitron and sumac have been fairly steady but quiet. The majority of holders of spot stocks are determined not to lower prices despite the present light demand, as they feel sure there will be a better movement in all natural dyestuffs, extracts and tanning materials, on account of Government needs.

Coal tar derivatives, so far as the general list is concerned, have maintained about the same level of prices, with trading rather slow. It is stated by a number of producers that considerable strength was added to the tone of colors, since the export demand is heavy. While the price could not be learned, it is understood that 10,000 pounds of acid, and basic colors were shipped to Spain within the week at a fancy price, and if there is a reasonable chance to move stocks toward European countries at better prices than the American consumer will pay, it is natural to assume that holders will want more for their goods in the home market.

There is only a moderate call for naphthionic and sulphanilic acids. New York spot prices are maintained at about the same level as last week, as inquiries would indicate that consumers are becoming more interested daily in the quantity available here and for this reason holders are disinclined to shade prices. Aniline oil for red, and aniline oil and salts are quatably unchanged and business is passing to domestic consumers at approximately the same prices that have prevailed for the past week or so.

After a slight decline in the quotation for spot naphthalene, both the flake and the balls, the New York market has assumed a firmer tone and a number of large sales have passed as high as 9½c a pound for the flake. More interest is being manifested in toluol and toluidine and while there is no material change in the general range of spot prices, indications would point to an advance since inquiries are being received in heavy volume. Although the present condition of the New York market is rather quiet on benzol, sellers as a rule are loath to quote lower prices. Paradichlorbenzol is held in good supply, and despite the fact that there is no inquiry and little business passing, prices continue to hold at 21c@24c a pound.

With the above exceptions the local market has held virtually unchanged and there is nothing to indicate an immediate fluctuation one way or the other, as holders are daily anticipating large orders and consumers are expecting a drop in price. For this reason there is no little speculation going on between dealers and there continues an idea of "watchful waiting" on the part of large consumers, with the hope that the market will break. Trading therefore, is greatly restricted as buyers and sellers are unable to get together on prices. There is an unsettled condition prevailing on all intermediates.

**Albumen**—Spot offerings are heard only occasionally on the egg, which is held in light supply by one or two importers at \$1.05 as the maximum price. There is a strong demand for this article from both foreign and domestic consumers, and one large factor stated that he would be willing to pay even higher than \$1.05 for a good grade of spot egg. The blood is quoted around 50c a pound by holders of domestic stocks, with quotations heard at 75c a pound for the imported blood.

**Archil**—Nothing new is reported this week in the general condition of the New York market on archil. Although no large sales have passed at less than 20c a pound for spot goods, some holders are beginning to believe that unless there is a stronger demand there may be a break. Spot supplies of the double are light, and quotations remain nominal at 14½c@16½c a pound. It is understood that there is a fair quantity of the concentrated available at 28½c@30½c a pound. There is more inquiry than buying on this article, and although spot is only in fair volume a number of sellers are anxious to dispose of stocks while the range is reasonably high.

**Cochineal**—The higher range of prices noted for spot stocks last week continues to hold unchanged. It is pointed out that there is only a light supply held here on the spot, and for this reason there is no inclination to sell at much less than 55c a pound. As high as 60c a pound has been heard as the outside price for spot cochineal. There are few arrivals being recorded here, and whatever stock is held in storage will be quoted around 55c@60c a pound, according to buyer and quantity.

**Cutch**—The local situation is unchanged. Although there are apparently large stocks available, inquiries have not developed into orders, and while now and then slightly lower prices are heard, the general range is as follows: Rangoon, in boxes 12½c@13½c a pound, for spot; liquid 8½c@9c a pound, and the tablets 10c to 12c a pound.

**Divi Divi**—Nothing seems to disturb the firm tone noted on this product for several weeks. Spot supplies are extremely scarce, and with a good call from consumers throughout the country, the price range is high. Some of the large importers are now refusing to quote as they state that prices would be purely nominal. Some business is passing in small quantities, and around 4c a pound continues as the spot quotation. Nothing short of \$65 a ton is heard on spot goods. Stocks are arriving daily but because goods afloat have been already sold on contract, arrivals are having little or nothing to do with the prices asked in the New York market. There is nothing to indicate any downward trend and everything to suggest further advances in spot offerings.

**Gambier**—A strong and steady tone has been characteristic of the market on gambier for several weeks. Supplies are light and further advances may be expected. There continues a vigorous call from all parts of the country for spot stocks, but large holders here have little to offer in this position. Forward positions, therefore, are receiving much attention. The spot market is nominal. Prices are between 10c and 10½c a pound for the 25 per cent tan; the common 16c@16½c a pound; cubes No. 1, 23c@24c a pound, and cubes No. 2, ranging from 21c to 23c a pound.

**Indigo**—With a keen demand from most all consumers both here and abroad the conditions of the market on all grades of indigo continues unchanged and many local dealers are quoting slightly higher prices. There has been much interest in this product and supplies are reported as insufficient to meet the present demand although consumers are offering comparatively high prices for spot goods. The complaint is still heard that there are inferior grades in the New York market, but A. 1 stocks are quoted at 30c@32c a pound for the wool, but A. 1 stocks are quoted at 30c@32c a pound for the cotton, and 50c@54c a pound for the cotton.

**Logwood**—The high grade Mexican stock (Campeache), in the sticks, is held unchanged in this market by large importers at between \$39 and \$40 a ton. A heavy inquiry is noted for this stock, but trading is light because consumers are not disposed to pay the prices asked by importers. Stocks from Jamaica are offered quite freely in open market at \$32@\$35 a ton. The logwood chips hold unchanged, and in fair demand, at 3c@3½c a pound, on the spot. Prices for fustic chips are ruling high in the face of a robust demand and light supplies. Around 5c a pound seems to be the prevailing price on the chips, although some are asking as high as 5½c a pound. Hematite crystals are held in fair supply, and prices range from 24c to 35c a pound, according to quality. Solid logwood is held at 18½c@19½c a pound; the crystals at 19c@24c a pound.

#### Coal Tar Derivatives

**Acid, Naphthionic**—Much interest continues to center on contract stocks, and immediate shipment from works is quoted at \$1.60@\$1.70 a pound. It is understood that spot

Supplies here are light. The general range of prices is unchanged and the tone of the spot market remains firm. As high as \$2.00 a pound seems to be the range on spot goods. There has been a steady advance on naphthionic acid for some time.

**Acid, Sulphanilic**—Trading between holders and consumers appears to be restricted on account of light spot supplies. While no material change is noted in the general range of prices this week, a decidedly firm undertone prevails, with spot quoted at 34c@35c a pound. Some are inclined to believe that large manufacturers are holding stocks for an advance, but consumers are not buying at above 35c a pound.

**Aminoazobenzene**—Large consumers are now directing more attention to forward positions than to spot stocks. Quotations generally heard in the New York market range from \$1.75 to \$1.85 a pound for spot, with stocks for nearby delivery, ranging from \$1.65 to \$1.75 a pound. It is understood there is comparatively little to be had on the spot, although supplies may be held for higher prices.

**Aniline Oil for Red**—Quotations most generally heard in this market for spot stocks range from \$1.12 to \$1.15 a pound. Supplies are ample to take care of an even better demand, but the tone of the market continues firm, as a large number of inquiries received recently have developed into orders.

**Aniline Oil and Salts**—The advance that has been expected on spot stocks has failed to occur, as the Government has not placed orders in large volume. The salts remain unchanged and prices are holding at around 35c a pound. In some directions, as low as 34c a pound has been quoted for spot supplies. Aniline oil continues in good demand and the advance of a cent, recently noted, holds unchanged. Producers are asking 30c@31c a pound, drums extra, for the oil. There has been much speculation between dealers, and although stocks have moved quite briskly trading is by no means heavy.

**Benzidine**—Supplies are light, as the production is still limited. The base continues to be held strongly at prices that range from the minimum of \$1.85 a pound and up to \$1.95. For the sulphate \$1.60@\$1.70 is quoted for nearby delivery. Other sellers hold at a shade higher price.

**Metatoluylenediamine**—For a month or more there has been a firmer tone prevailing on this product, and prices are holding steady and virtually unchanged. Spot stocks are in fair supply, and prices range from \$1.70 to \$1.75 a pound. This has been one of the intermediates that has been subjected to much speculation, as second hands have been selling much below manufacturers' prices. Now, however, the tone of the market is steadier, since this condition has been eliminated to a great extent.

**Naphthalene**—The tone of the New York market on both naphthalene flakes and balls is firm. From 9 1/4c and up to 9 1/2c a pound are the prices named for spot flakes, with some sellers quoting slightly higher. In bond, the English flakes are to be had at 8 1/2c@8 3/4c a pound. Some naphthalene balls are offered at 11c, and this quotation is considered by some to be a low price, buyers are not as a rule willing to pay more than 10 1/2c a pound.

**Naphthylamine**—The general condition of the New York market is unchanged this week on naphthylamine. There is a good inquiry, and a fair volume of business going on. No shortage is reported on spot supplies. Quotations heard for spot range from \$1.15 to \$1.25 a pound, for the alpha, and \$2.10 to \$2.25 a pound for the beta, technical, and around \$3.10 to \$3.20 a pound for the beta, sublimed. If anything, there is a stronger undertone noticed on all grades this week.

**Nitrotoluol**—The demand continues comparatively light, and spot is offered quite freely at around 60c a pound.

**Para-aminodiphenol**—The base is quoted on the spot at \$5.50@\$6.00 a pound, and the spot hydrochloride holds unchanged at \$5.00@\$5.50 a pound.

**Benzol**—During the week one contract for three months was put through at 52c. Spot is held at 54c@55c per gallon, although business has passed as low as 53c a gallon. One order for 50,000 gallons was refused at a lower price than 55c and the business went through at this level. The 90 per cent material is quoted at 50c as the minimum, on contract, and up to 55c per gallon, according to quantity, buyer, and seller.

**Betanaphthol**—While spot prices are quotably unchanged, there is a decidedly firmer undertone prevailing. Producers are holding the technical firmly at 75c a pound, and little business has passed during the week at less than this price. The advance noted on the sublimed continues to hold and from 80c to 90c a pound is the prevailing quotation for spot stocks. Consumers are anxious for spot stocks, and since supplies are reported light additional firmness may be expected.

**Diethylylaniline**—The demand continues strong and a large volume of business could be done if supplies were available. There is practically no spot to be had in this market, and quotations heard for thirty and sixty days' delivery range around \$3.50 a pound.

**Dimethylaniline**—Spot prices are ranging from 58c and up to 60c a pound. The weakened condition, which has been noted for some time, remains unchanged. Holders are making offers freely, but with few spot buyers in the New York market. Everything points to a further decline in quotations.

**Dinitrophenol**—Spot stocks are offered quite freely, with quotations ranging from 68c to 70c a pound. Contract goods are quoted at 66c@67c a pound, and it appears that chief interest is now centering on forward positions.

**Paradichlorobenzol**—There is no business passing in this product. Large factors here state that supplies are abundant, and with no interest on the part of consumers, the market is weak. While some are asking around 21c@24c a pound for spot stocks, these prices could be shaded on a firm bid.

**Toluidine**—Although there is a fairly good demand producers are still offering for nearby delivery at prices that range from \$1.80 for spot stocks in large quantities to \$2.00 a pound for the para. On the ortho prices vary from the minimum of \$1.00 a pound up to \$1.25 a pound, price depending on seller and quantity.

**Toluol**—No change of importance has been noted in this market within the week. Sellers continue to quote at prices ranging from \$1.70 to \$1.85 for nearby delivery.

#### HIRSH, STEIN & CO. REORGANIZE

Announcement has been made that Hirsh, Stein & Company, with general offices at 111 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill., has been reorganized and incorporated under the name of the United Chemical and Organic Products Co. By the acquisition of additional plants at New Orleans, La., and West New York, N. J., the facilities of this concern have been materially increased. It is understood that the personnel of the management remains unchanged. Mr. G. A. Clarke, 217 Broadway, New York City, continues as manager of the eastern territory.

The United Chemical and Organic Products Co., was organized with a capitalization of \$2,200,700. The chief products will be glue, both edible and technical, gelatine of all grades, fertilizers and bone products. Mr. Clarke said the company had experienced difficulty in obtaining raw materials.

#### BILL TO CONTROL DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Congressman Heintz, of Ohio, which would place under the control of the Government the production and distribution of drugs and chemicals and their products and combinations. Heavy fines, ranging up to \$10,000, or imprisonment up to four years, or both fine and imprisonment, are provided for those who violate the proposed law.

Under the proposed law a retailer could not stock up in advance of an increase in price—that would be hoarding; a manufacturer could not withhold his product to bring about a shortage in the market, or, as is more often the case, to wait for a more favorable market; and a manufacturer or dealer would be liable to heavy punishment for permitting any materials to go to waste in order to bolster up the market.

#### RADCLIFFE COLOR AND CHEMICAL WORKS

The Radcliffe Color and Chemical Works of Elizabeth N. J., has been incorporated with capital of \$50,000. D. D. Radcliffe is president and general manager and J. H. Strawbridge is secretary and treasurer. The company manufactures nigrosine, methyl violet, methylene blue, wool orange, indoline spirit soluble, fast red, Bismark brown, and chrysoidine.

JULY 4, 1917]

## DRUG &amp; CHEMICAL MARKETS

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# Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE** — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## Drugs and Chemicals

Bismuth Subnitrate .....	lb. — — 2.85	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb. — — .75
Subiodide .....	lb. — — 4.75	Ergot, Russian .....	lb. .71 — .73
Tannate .....	lb. — — 2.90	Spanish .....	lb. — — .23
Valerate .....	lb. — — 4.50	Ether, U. S. P., 1900 .....	lb. — — .27
Borax, in bbls., crystals .....	lb. .07½ — .07½	U. S. P., 1880 .....	lb. — — .23
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs .....	lb. .08½ — .08½	Washed .....	lb. — — .23
Powdered, bbls. ....	lb. .07½ — .07½	Eucalyptol .....	lb. 1.34 — 1.39
Bromine, U. S. P. ....	lb. .64 — .70	Formaldehyde .....	lb. .17½ — .19
Burgundy Pitch .....	lb. .05½ — .06	Fuller's Earth, powdered 100 lbs. ....	lb. .95 — 1.45
"Imported" .....	lb. .26 — .29	Gelatin, silver .....	lb. 1.40 — 1.45
Cadmium Bromide .....	lb. — — 4.25	"Gold" .....	lb. — — 1.50
Iodide .....	lb. — — 5.25	Glucose .....	lb. 2.50 — 2.55
Metal sticks .....	lb. — — 1.90	Glycerin, C. P., bulk .....	lb. — — —
*Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk .....	lb. 12.50 — 13.00	Drums and bbls., added .....	lb. .60 — .61
Bromide .....	oz. 10.70 — 12.00	C. P. in cans .....	lb. 6½ — .62
Citratred .....	lb. 8.00 — 8.05	Saponification, Loose .....	lb. .60 — .60½
Phosphate .....	lb. 17.50 — 17.75	Soap, Lye, Loose .....	lb. .47½ — .48
Sulphate .....	lb. 18.80 — 18.85	*Grains of Paradise .....	lb. 3.10 — 3.60
Calcium, Glycerophosphate .....	lb. 1.70 — 1.75	Gum Powder .....	lb. 3.40 — 3.60
Hypophosphite .....	lb. .75 — .79	Guaiacol, liquid .....	lb. 1.95 — 2.00
Iodide .....	lb. — — 3.55	Carbonate .....	lb. — — —
Phosphate, Precip. ....	lb. .30 — .35	Salicylate .....	oz. 1.55 — 1.80
Sulphocarbonate .....	lb. 1.42 — 1.45	Guarana .....	lb. 1.00 — 1.05
Calomel, see Mercury.		Guat Coton .....	oz. .18 — .20
*Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls.bk.lb. ....	— — .89½	"Haarlem Oil" .....	lb. 7.25 — 7.50
Square of 4 ounces .....	lb. — — .90½	Hexamethylenetetramine .....	gross lb. .70 — .75
16's in 1-lb. carton .....	lb. — — .91	Pacific Coast, 1916, prime .....	lb. .38 — .40
24's in 1-lb. cartons .....	lb. — — .91½	Hydrogen Peroxide .....	gross 4-oz. bottles .....
32's in 1-lb. cartons .....	lb. — — .91½	10-oz. bottles .....	gross — — 6.50
Cases of 100 blocks .....	lb. — — .90	Pint bottles .....	gross — — 10.25
*Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs .....	lb. .86 — .87	Hydroquinone .....	lb. 2.00 — 2.10
Monobromated .....	lb. 2.50 — 2.55	"Ichthyol" .....	lb. 14.25 — 17.00
Cantharides, Chinese .....	lb. 1.05 — 1.10	Iodine, Resublimed .....	lb. 3.50 — 3.55
Powdered .....	lb. 1.15 — 1.20	Iodoform, Powdered .....	lb. 4.25 — 4.30
Russian .....	lb. 4.15 — 4.20	Crystals .....	lb. — — 5.50
Powdered .....	lb. 3.80 — 3.90	Iron Hypophosphite .....	lb. 1.55 — 1.70
Carbon bisulphide, bulk .....	lb. .06½ — .07	Iodide .....	lb. — — 3.30
Casein .....	lb. .19 — .27	Perchloride .....	lb. .17 — .22
Cerium Oxalate .....	lb. .60 — .61	Sub-sulphate .....	lb. .18 — .22
Chalk, prec. light, English .....	lb. .04½ — .05	Isinglass, American .....	lb. .80 — .82
Heavy .....	lb. .03½ — .04½	Russian .....	lb. 3.90 — 4.00
Chloral Hydrate .....	lb. 1.40 — 1.50	Kamala, U. S. P. ....	lb. 2.20 — 2.25
Charcoal Willow, powdered .....	lb. .06 — .06½	Kaolin .....	lb. .02 — .03
Wood, powdered .....	lb. .06½ — .07	Kola Nuts, West Indian .....	lb. .14 — .15
Chlorine, liquid .....	lb. .15 — .26	Lanolin, hydrous, cans .....	lb. .51 — .56
Chloroform .....	lb. .59 — .64	Anhydrous, cans .....	lb. .61 — .66
Chrysarobin .....	lb. 6.20 — 6.50	Lead Carbonate, med. ....	lb. .45 — .50
Cinchondine, Alk., crystals .....	oz. — — .93	Chloride .....	lb. .55 — .60
Sulphate .....	oz. — — .35	Iodide, U. S. P. ....	lb. — — 2.50
Cinnabar .....	lb. — — —	Licorice, Mass, Syrian .....	lb. .24 — .30
Civet .....	oz. 1.95 — 2.20	*Sticks, bdds. Corigliano .....	lb. .51 — .56
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison) .....	lb. .44 — .48	Lithium Benzoate .....	lb. 8.00 — 8.25
Oleate .....	oz. .84 — .95	Carbonate .....	lb. 1.25 — 1.28
*Cocaine, Alkaloid .....	oz. — — 7.00	Salicylate .....	lb. 4.00 — 4.40
Hydrochloride, bulk .....	oz. — — 7.25	Lupulin, U. S. P. ....	lb. 2.45 — 3.00
*Cocoa Butter, bulk .....	lb. .27 — .28	*Lycopodium, U. S. P. ....	lb. 1.50 — 1.55
Boxes .....	lb. .36 — .37	Magnesium Carbonate, kegs. ....	lb. .20 — .21
Cases, fingers .....	lb. .38 — .39	Glycerophosphate .....	lb. 4.50 — 4.55
Codeine, alk. ½-oz vials .....	oz. — — 14.00	Hypophosphite .....	lb. 1.65 — 1.75
Acetate, ½-oz. vials .....	oz. — — 12.65	Iodide .....	lb. — — 4.30
Phosphate, ½-oz. vials .....	oz. — — 10.55	Oxide, Tech, bbls. or kegs .....	lb. .20 — .21
Sulphate, ½-oz. vials .....	oz. — — 11.25	Peroxide .....	lb. .75 — .85
Collodium, U. S. P. ....	lb. .33 — .37	Salicylate .....	lb. — — —
Flexible, U. S. P. ....	lb. .38 — .44	*Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls. ....	lb. 3.70 — 3.75
Colocynth, Trieste, whole .....	lb. .25 — .26	"U. S. P." ....	lb. 4.45 — 4.50
Powdered .....	lb. .30 — .32	Manganese Glycerophos. ....	lb. — — 4.50
Pulp, U. S. P. ....	lb. .59 — .64	Hypophosphite .....	lb. 1.60 — 1.75
*Spanish Apples .....	lb. .55 — .57	Iodide .....	lb. — — 4.30
Copper Chloride, pure cryst. ....	lb. .55 — .60	Peroxide .....	lb. .70 — .75
Teate, powdered 20 p.c. lb. ....	lb. — — 1.50	Sulphate .....	lb. .45 — .50
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.		Manna, large flake .....	lb. .94 — 1.00
Cotton Soluble .....	lb. .79 — 1.00	Small flake .....	lb. .72 — .76
*Coumarin, refined .....	lb. 18.00 — 19.00	Sorts .....	lb. .34 — .39
Cream of Tartar, cryst.S.S.P. ....	lb. — — .49	Menthol, Japanese .....	lb. 3.10 — 3.15
Powdered, 99 p.c. ....	lb. — — .48½	*Recryst .....	lb. 3.85 — 3.90
Creosote, Beechwood .....	lb. 1.85 — 2.00	Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs .....	ea. — — 80.00
Cresol, U. S. P. ....	gal. .19 — .20	Bisulphate .....	lb. — — 1.50
*Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste .....	lb. .29 — .34	Blue Mass .....	lb. — — .78
Jewelers' large .....	lb. 1.10 — 1.20	Powdered .....	lb. — — .80
Small .....	lb. .85 — .89	Blue Ointment, 30 p.c. ....	lb. — — .81
French .....	lb. .29 — .34	50 p.c. ....	lb. — — 1.13
Dextrin, Corn, bags .....	lb. .55 — 5.60	Calomel, American .....	lb. — — 1.91
*Potato, Domestic .....	lb. .09 — .10	Powder, Granular .....	lb. — — 1.71
Imported .....	lb. .13 — .14	Red .....	lb. — — 3.70
Dover's Powder .....	lb. 2.80 — 3.00	Yellow .....	lb. — — 3.80
Dragon's Blood, Mass .....	lb. .29½ — .50	Red Precipitate .....	lb. — — 3.70
Reeds .....	lb. 1.85 — 2.00	Powder .....	lb. — — 2.10
*Emetine, Alk. ....	oz. — — 70.00	White Precipitate .....	lb. — — 2.20
15 gr. vials .....	ea. — — 3.75	Powder .....	lb. — — 2.20
Hydrochloride .....	oz. — — 44.00	Nominal .....	lb. — — 2.25
15 gr. vials .....	ea. — — 1.89	Nominal .....	lb. — — —

\*Nominal.

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue .....	lb. 12.00	-13.90
Milk, powdered .....	lb. .16	-.19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb. ....	.19	-.20
Morphine, Acet. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v. 1-oz.		
Hydrochlor. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.v.1-oz. box oz. ....		-10.10
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans .....		-9.80
1-oz. vials .....		-9.85
$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. vials, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. boxes oz. ....		-10.05
$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes .....		-10.10
Diacetyl, Alk., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v. oz. 14.90	-15.10	
Hydrochloride, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v. oz. 13.50	-13.65	
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v. ....		-15.25
*Moss, Iceland .....	lb. .35	-.40
Irish .....	lb. .10	-.11
Musk, pods, Cab. ....	oz. 10.00	-10.50
Tonquin .....	oz. 20.00	-20.25
Grain, Cab. ....	oz. 16.50	-16.75
Tonquin .....	oz. 29.25	-29.75
Drugists .....	oz. 27.25	-27.75
Synthetic .....	lb. 11.50	-12.75
Naphthalene, flake .....	lb. .09	-.10
Balls .....	lb. .11	-.11
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb. ....	.18	-.19
Sulphate .....	lb. .22	-.23
Nux Vomica, whole .....	lb. .13	-.14
Powdered .....	lb. .16	-.17
*Opium, cases .....	lb. ....	-27.00
*Jobbing lots .....	lb. ....	-28.00
*Granular .....	lb. ....	-31.00
*Powdered U. S. P. ....	lb. ....	-29.00
Orthoform .....	oz. 1.35	-1.40
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P. ....	lb. 1.50	-1.55
Papain .....	lb. 3.45	-3.90
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P. gal. ....	lb. 2.50	-2.90
Paris Green, kegs .....	lb. .44	-.45
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. ....	lb. .04	-.05
Cream .....	lb. .07	-.08
Lily white .....	lb. .09	-.10
Snow white .....	lb. .13	-.14
Phenolphthalein .....	lb. 17.00	-18.00
Phosphorus, yellow .....	lb. .80	-.85
Red .....	lb. 1.00	-.05
*Pilocarpine .....	oz. 18.00	-19.50
Piperidine .....	lb. .90	-.95
Piperin .....	oz. .60	-.65
Podophyllin, U. S. P. ....	oz. 2.80	-3.20
Poppy Heads .....	lb. .80	-.82
Potassium acetate .....	oz. 1.26	-1.27
Bicarb. ....	lb. 1.30	-1.40
Bisulphite .....	lb. .45	-.46
C. P. ....	lb. .75	-.85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.) .....	lb. ....	-1.00
Citrate, bulk .....	lb. ....	-1.54
Glycerophosphate, bulk .....	oz. ....	-1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk .....	oz. 1.65	-1.70
Iodide, bulk .....	lb. 2.90	-2.95
Lactophosphate .....	oz. ....	-25
*Permanganate .....	lb. 4.00	-4.25
Salicylate .....	lb. 3.00	-3.25
Sulphate, pure .....	lb. .50	-.55
C. P. ....	lb. .60	-.65
Tartar, powdered .....	lb. .75	-.85
Quassia chips .....	lb. .07	-.07
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz tins. oz. ....		.75
25-oz. tins .....		.75
5-oz. tins .....		.75
1-oz. tins .....		.80
*Second Hands .....	oz. .75	.76
*Amsterdam .....	oz. .75	.77
*German .....	oz. .75	.78
*Java .....	oz. .75	.78
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz. ....		.80
Sulphate, tins .....		.40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. ....	lb. 13.00	-13.50
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bbls. ....	lb. ....	.42
Powdered, bbls. ....	lb. ....	.41
Rose Water, triple dist., dem lb. ....	7.00	-7.20
Rotten stone, pow'd. bbls. ....	lb. .02	.04
*Saccharin .....	lb. 35.00	-37.00
Safrol .....	lb. ....	—
Salicin, bulk .....	lb. 16.00	-16.75
Salol, bulk, U. S. P. ....	lb. ....	-1.50
Sandalwood .....	lb. .18	-.19
Ground .....	lb. .20	-.22
Santonin, cryst. bulk .....	lb. 36.00	-37.25
Powdered .....	lb. 37.00	-38.00
Scammony, resin .....	lb. 2.50	-.20
Powdered .....	lb. 2.70	-3.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls. ....	lb. ....	.40
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots. ....	oz. ....	.50%
Sticks (Lunar Caustic) .....	oz. .41	.42
Oxide .....	oz. .96	-1.01
*Soap, Castile, white, pure .....	lb. .27	.28
Marseilles, white .....	lb. .17	-.18
Green, pure .....	lb. .15	-.16
Ordinary .....	lb. 10.92	-.11
*Nominal .....		
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure lb. ....		.13
Ordinary .....	lb. ....	.10
Sodium, Acetate .....	lb. ....	.11
Cacodylate .....	oz. ....	1.90
Citrate, crystals .....	lb. ....	.64
Granular U. S. P. ....	lb. ....	.70
Benzoate, granulated, U.S.P. ....	lb. 5.00	-5.50
Bicarb, English .....	lb. ....	.02
* Amer., f.o.b. works .....	lb. ....	.02
Bromide, bulk .....	lb. ....	.45
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb. ....	2.55	-2.60
Hypophosphite .....	lb. .92	-.95
Iodide .....	lb. 3.40	-3.45
Phosphate, U. S. P. ....	lb. ....	1.07
Recrystallized .....	lb. ....	.09
Dried .....	lb. ....	.20
Salicylate bulk, U. S. P. ....	lb. ....	.85
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) 100-lb. ....	lb. .60	-.70
Tungstate .....	lb. ....	1.50
Spermaceti .....	lb. ....	.23
Spirin Ammonia, U. S. P. ....	lb. ....	.44
Aromatic, U. S. P. ....	lb. ....	.47
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P. ....	lb. ....	.48
Ether Comp. ....	lb. ....	.165
Starch, Corn, Pearl, bags. cwt. ....		.50
Potato, granulated .....	lb. 1.13	-.14
*Storax, liquid, cases .....	lb. 6.75	-7.25
Strontium Acetate .....	lb. ....	1.25
Bromide, crystals .....	lb. ....	.70
Iodide .....	lb. 2.75	-2.80
Nitrate .....	lb. .25	-.30
Salicylate, U. S. P. ....	lb. 2.70	-3.00
Strychnine Alkd, cryst, bulk oz. ....	lb. 1.35	-1.45
Acetate .....	oz. 1.45	-.155
Nitrate .....	oz. 1.40	-.145
Sulphate, crystals, bulk .....	oz. 1.10	-.20
Sugar of Milk, powdered .....	lb. .45	-.46
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots .....	oz. 1.25	-.15
Sulphonemethylmethane, U.S.P. ....	lb. 15.00	-16.00
Sulphonemethane, U. S. P. ....	oz. 13.50	-14.50
Sulphur, bbls. roll .....	lb. 3.70	-4.00
Flour .....	lb. 3.85	-4.15
100 lbs. ....	lb. 3.95	-4.25
Flowers .....	lb. 3.95	-4.25
Precipitated (Lae) .....	lb. .30	-.35
Washeen .....	lb. .08	-.10
Tamarind, bbls. ....	lb. .08	-.09
*Kegs .....	per kg 6.00	-6.25
Tar, Barbadoes .....	gal. .30	-.35
North Carolina, 1 pt. ....	oz. .55	-.55
Tarter Emetic, U. S. P. ....	lb. .62	-.64
Casks .....	lb. .57	-.59
Terpin Hydrate .....	lb. .56	-.60
Terpineol .....	lb. .75	-.90
Thymol, crystals .....	lb. 17.00	-17.25
Iodide .....	lb. 15.00	-15.75
Tin, crystals .....	lb. .40	-.40
Bichloride .....	lb. .19	-.20
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. ....	lb. .64	-.65
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes. ....		
Turpentine, Venice, True .....	lb. 3.70	-3.80
Artificial .....	lb. .12	-.12
Spirits, see Naval Stores. ....		
*Vanillin .....	oz. .64	-.69
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl. ....	gal. .56	-.58
Gran. ....	lb. .25	-.28
Med. ....	lb. .33	-.38
Zinc Carbonate .....	lb. .23	-.24
Chloride .....	lb. .16	-.17
Iodide .....	lb. ....	3.25
Metallic, C. P. ....	lb. .45	-.75
Oxide, Amer. Process .....	lb. 10.04	10.72
Permanganate .....	lb. 4.75	5.00
Salicylate .....	lb. ....	3.25
C. P. ....	lb. .15	-.18
Sulphate .....	lb. .06	-.07
Acids .....		
Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c. ....	lb. .12	-.14
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys .....	lb. .38	-.42
Benzoic, from gum .....	lb. 1.50	-1.75
ex Toluol .....	lb. 6.25	-6.75
Boric, cryst. bbls. ....	lb. .134	-.134
Powdered, bbls. ....	lb. .134	-.134
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c. ....	lb. 1.45	1.50
Camphoric .....	lb. 4.35	4.45
Carbolic, cryst. U. S. P. drs. ....	lb. .41	-.43
1-lb. bottles .....	lb. .44	-.46
5-lb. bottles .....	lb. .42	-.44
50 to 100-lb. tins .....	lb. .41	-.43
Chrysophanic .....	lb. 6.20	6.35
*Nominal .....		
Citric crystals, bbls. ....	lb. .72	-.75
Powder .....	lb. .72	-.75
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c. ....	gal. 1.10	1.15
Chromic, 85 p.c. ....	lb. 1.26	1.50
German .....	lb. ....	—
Ormic, 75 p.c. ....	lb. .35	-.40
Gallic, U. S. P., bulk .....	lb. 1.40	-1.45
Glycerophosphnate .....	lb. 3.45	-5.00
Hydroodic, sp. g. 1,150. ....	oz. .25	-.30
Hydrobromic, Conc. ....	lb. 2.40	-2.45
Hydrocyanic, U. S. P. ....	lb. .35	-.40
Dilute 3 p.c. ....	lb. .20	-.25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c. ....	lb. 1.50	-1.60
U.S.P., 10 p.c. ....	lb. .40	-.45
Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c. ....	lb. 3.40	3.45
Molybdic, C. P. ....	lb. 6.90	7.40
Muriatic, C. P. ....	lb. .06	-.07
Nitric, C. P. ....	lb. 1.11	1.12
Nitro Muriatic .....	lb. .20	-.23
Oleic, purified .....	lb. .30	-.35
Oxalic, cryst., bbls. ....	lb. .47	-.48
Phloric, kegs .....	lb. .80	1.10
Phosphoric, U. S. P. ....	lb. .65	-.75
Pyrogallic, resublimed .....	lb. 3.15	3.25
Crystals, bottles .....	lb. 2.95	3.15
Pyrogallic, purified .....	lb. .05	-.06
Crude .....	gal. .24	-.29
Salicylic, bulk, U. S. P. ....	lb. 1.45	1.50
Stearic .....	lb. 1.45	1.50
Sulphuric, C. P. ....	lb. .05	-.07
Sulphurous .....	lb. .03	-.05
Tannic, U. S. F. ....	lb. .95	1.00
Tartaric Crystals, U. S. P. ....	lb. .76	-.82
Powdered, U. S. P. ....	lb. .76	-.78

## Essential Oils

Almond, bitter .....	lb. 14.00	-15.00
Artificial, chlorine traces .....	lb. 5.15	5.30
Free from chlorine .....	lb. 5.60	6.00
*Amber, crude .....	lb. 2.00	2.10
Rectified .....	lb. 2.25	2.50
Anise .....	lb. 1.10	1.20
Bay .....	lb. 2.45	2.70
Bergamot .....	lb. 6.25	6.50
Synthetic .....	lb. 4.00	4.50
Bois de Rose .....	lb. 4.50	4.80
Bois de Rose .....	lb. 1.00	1.10
Cade .....	lb. .85	-.90
Cajuput, bottle, Native, ca. ....	lb. .85	-.90
Camphor, heavy gravity .....	lb. .14	-.16
Japanese, white .....	lb. .16	-.18
Caraway .....	lb. 8.25	8.50
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech. ....	lb. 1.25	1.30
Lead Free .....	lb. 1.35	1.45
Bay Leaf .....	lb. .80	-.85
Cedar Wood .....	lb. .16	-.18
Coriander .....	lb. 1.00	1.05
Cubeb .....	lb. 5.40	5.60
Cumin .....	lb. 4.45	4.55
Eriigeron .....	lb. 1.40	1.50
Eucalyptus, Australian .....	lb. .72	-.75
California .....	lb. .65	-.70
Fennel, sweet .....	lb. 4.50	4.73
Geranium, rose, African .....	lb. 5.00	5.50
Bourbon .....	lb. .48	-.50
Turkish .....	lb. 3.50	3.75
Ginger .....	lb. 8.00	8.50
Gingergrass .....	lb. 2.00	2.35
Hemlock .....	lb. .90	1.00
Juniper Berries, rect. ....	lb. 15.75	16.25
Twice rect. ....	lb. 17.00	18.00
Wood .....	lb. 2.00	2.50
Lavender flowers .....	lb. 4.60	5.10
Spike .....	lb. .95	1.25
Garden .....	lb. .60	-.70
Lemon, U. S. P. ....	lb. ....	1.15
Lemongrass .....	lb. 1.30	1.40
Limes, Expressed .....	lb. 6.00	6.25
Distilled .....	lb. 3.00	3.30
Linalool .....	lb. 3.10	3.15
Mace, distilled .....	lb. 1.50	1.55
*Malefern .....	lb. 12.75	14.00
*Mustard, natural .....	lb. ....	—
Artificial .....	lb. ....	23.00
Neroli, bigarade .....	lb. 55.00	58.00
Petale .....	lb. 58.00	60.00
Artificial .....	lb. 18.00	24.00
Nutmeg .....	lb. 1.50	1.55
Orange, bitter, W. Indian .....	lb. 2.75	2.85
Sweet, West Indian .....	lb. 2.60	2.70
Italian, sweet .....	lb. 3.00	3.25
*Nominal .....		

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Origanum	lb. .30	.32
*Patchouli	lb. 24.00	-26.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb. 1.80	-1.90
Imported	lb. 1.40	-1.60
Peppermint, tins	lb. 2.75	-3.00
Petit Grain, So. American	lb. 3.50	-3.60
French	lb. 9.00	-10.00
Pimento	lb. 3.00	-3.25
*Pine Needles	lb. 2.15	-2.25
Rose, natural	oz. 22.00	-24.00
Synthetic	oz. 2.80	-2.95
*Rosemary, French	lb. .80	.90
Safrol	lb. .45	.50
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb. 12.20	-12.35
*West Indian	lb. 6.00	-6.25
Sassafras, natural	lb. .80	.97
Artificial	lb. .28	.30
*Savin	lb. .45	.50
Spearmint	lb. 2.10	-2.25
*Spruce	lb. .90	-1.00
Tansy	lb. 2.30	-2.40
Thyme, red, French	lb. 1.40	-1.60
White, French	lb. 1.60	-1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb. 2.50	-3.00
Heavy	lb. 8.00	-9.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb. 4.30	-4.55
Birch, Sweet	lb. 2.45	-2.65
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb. .80	.90
Wormseed	lb. 4.45	-4.65
Wormwood	lb. 3.25	-3.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb. 12.00	-23.00
Manila	lb. 30.00	-40.00
Artificial	lb. 14.00	-24.00
<b>OLEORESINS</b>		
Aspidium (Malefern)	lb. 11.00	-11.25
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb. 4.25	-4.75
Cubeb	lb. 4.60	-6.00
Ginger	lb. 3.50	-4.50
*Lupulin	lb. —	—
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb. 6.25	-7.00
Pepper, black	lb. 10.50	-11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb. 1.75	-2.00
Otis, domestic	lb. 6.50	-7.50
<b>Crude Drugs</b>		
<b>BALSAMS</b>		
Copaiba, Para	lb. .58	-.59%
South American	lb. .95	.97
Fir, Canada	gal. 5.90	-6.25
Oregon	gal. .90	.95
Peru	lb. 3.95	-4.00
Tolu	lb. .37	.40
<b>BARKS</b>		
Angostura	lb. .63	.74
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb. .18	.20
Blackhawk, of Root	lb. 17½	.19
of Tree	lb. 15	.17
Buckthorn	lb. .21	.24
Calisaya	lb. 17½	.21
Cascara Sagrada	lb. 12	.13
Cascarilla, quills	lb. 22	.26
Siftings	lb. 12	.14
Chestnut	lb. .06	.07%
Cinchona, red quills	lb. .37	.39
Broken	lb. .30	.35
*Broken "quills"	lb. .35	.38
Loxa, pale, ba.	lb. .28	.35
Powdered, boxes	lb. .26	.27
*Marabaio, yellow, powd.	lb. .29	.36
Condurango	lb. .12	.13
Cotton Root	lb. .08	.09
Cramp, true	lb. .57	.63
Cramp (so-called)	lb. .20	.22
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb. .06	.06%
Elm, grinding	lb. .08	.09
Select, bds.	lb. .17	.18
Ordinary	lb. .11	.13
Hemlock	lb. .06	.08
Lemon Peel	lb. .07	.09
Mezereon	lb. .23	.27
Oak, red	lb. .08	.10
White	lb. .03	.05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb. .04	.05%
Sweet	lb. .13	.14
Trieste	lb. .13	.13½
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb. .11	.11½
Northern	lb. .15	.17
Pomegranate	lb. .25	.26
of Fruit	lb. .30	.32
*Quebracho	lb. 1.95	-2.00
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. .08	.13
Select	lb. .15	.16
Nominal	lb. —	—
<b>LEAVES AND HERBS</b>		
*Aconite, German	lb. .18	.21
Balmony	lb. .09	.10
Bay, true	lb. 1.00	-1.04
Belladonna	lb. 1.60	-1.70
Honeset, leaves and tops	lb. .05	.07
Buchu, short	lb. 1.28	-1.30
Long	lb. 1.30	-1.35
Cannabis, true imported	lb. 2.50	-2.60
American	lb. .65	.80
Catnip	lb. .04	.08
Chestnut	lb. .60	.65
Chiretta	lb. .37	.39
*Coca, Huanuco	lb. .45	.50
*Truxillo	lb. .42	.48
Coltsfoot	lb. .30	.31
Conium	lb. .20	.20%
Corn Silk	lb. .08	.09%
Damiana	lb. .13	.15
Dandelion	lb. .18	.19
Deer Tongue	lb. .09	.11
Digitalis, Domestic	lb. .48	.54
Imported	lb. .69	.73
Eucalyptus	lb. .06	.07
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb. .21	.23
Grindelia Robusta	lb. .06	.07
*Henbane, German	lb. 4.65	-4.75
*Russian	lb. 4.90	-5.00
Nominal	lb. —	—
<b>BEANS</b>		
Simaruba	lb. .24	.25
Soap, whole Cut	lb. .08	.08%
Crushed	lb. .15	.15%
Tonga	lb. .34	.36
Wahoo of Root	lb. .36	.38
Tree	lb. .14	.16
Willow, Black	lb. .11	.14½
White Pine	lb. .05	.06
White Poplar	lb. .03	.04
Wild Cherry	lb. .07	.08
Witch Hazel	lb. .03½	.04½
<b>BERRIES</b>		
Calabar	lb. .26	.27
St. Ignatius	lb. .24	.26
St. John's Bread	lb. .07	.07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb. .89	.95
Para	lb. .54	.60
Surinam	lb. .64	.69
Vanilla, Mexican, whole Cuts	lb. 4.70	-4.75
Bourbon	lb. 2.20	-2.40
South American	lb. 3.20	-4.20
Tahiti, white label Green label	lb. 1.45	-1.55
	lb. 1.40	.14½
<b>BERRIES</b>		
Cubeb, ordinary XX Powdered	lb. .70	.75
Fish	lb. .75	.80
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb. .75	.76
Juniper	lb. .08	.09
Laurel	lb. .06½	.07½
Poke	lb. .09	.10
Prickly Ash	lb. .12	.15
Saw Palmetto	lb. .06	.07
Sloe	lb. 1.40	-1.45
Sumac	lb. .04	.05
<b>FLOWERS</b>		
Arnica	lb. 2.30	-2.50
Powdered	lb. 2.50	-2.70
Borage	lb. .75	.80
*Calendula	lb. 3.60	-3.70
*Chamomile, Belgian	lb. .45	.50
*German Hungarian	lb. .50	.55
*Roman Spanish	lb. .40	.50
Clover Tops	lb. .30	.33
Elder	lb. .15	.16
Dogwood	lb. .32	.34
*Insect, open Closed	lb. .28	.29
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb. .33	.35
Kousso	lb. .49	.51
Lavender, ordinary Select	lb. .54	.60
Linden, with leaves	lb. .18	.19
Malva, blu	lb. 1.75	-1.90
Black	lb. .45	.60
*Mullein	lb. 2.95	-3.05
Orange	lb. 1.00	-1.05
Orz-Eye, Daisy	lb. .06	.06½
Patchouli	lb. .52	.57
*Poppy, red	lb. .50	.55
*Rosemary	lb. .50	.60
Saffron, American Valencia	lb. .44	.47
Tilia (see Linden)	lb. 11.70	-12.10
<b>LEAVES AND HERBS</b>		
*Aconite, German	lb. .18	.21
Balmony	lb. .09	.10
Bay, true	lb. 1.00	-1.04
Belladonna	lb. 1.60	-1.70
Honeset, leaves and tops	lb. .05	.07
Buchu, short	lb. 1.28	-1.30
Long	lb. 1.30	-1.35
Cannabis, true imported	lb. 2.50	-2.60
American	lb. .65	.80
Catnip	lb. .04	.08
Chestnut	lb. .60	.65
Chiretta	lb. .37	.39
*Coca, Huanuco	lb. .45	.50
*Truxillo	lb. .42	.48
Coltsfoot	lb. .30	.31
Conium	lb. .20	.20%
Corn Silk	lb. .08	.09½
Damiana	lb. .13	.15
Dandelion	lb. .18	.19
Deer Tongue	lb. .09	.11
Digitalis, Domestic	lb. .48	.54
Imported	lb. .69	.73
Eucalyptus	lb. .06	.07
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb. .21	.23
Grindelia Robusta	lb. .06	.07
*Henbane, German	lb. 4.65	-4.75
*Russian	lb. 4.90	-5.00
Nominal	lb. —	—
<b>ROOTS</b>		
Henna	lb. .11	.12
Horehound	lb. .20	.22
Jaborandi	lb. .21	.26
Laurel	lb. .09	.10
Life Everlasting	lb. .06	.07
Liverwort	lb. .55	.60
Lobelia	lb. .08	.09
Lovage	lb. .28	.33
Liverwort	lb. .55	.60
Matico	lb. .26	.29
*Marjoram, German French	lb. —	.55
Pennyroyal	lb. .32	.33
Pichi	lb. .10	.12
Prince's Pine	lb. .09	.11
Plantain	lb. 10½	.11
*Pulsatilla	lb. 7.45	-7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb. .08	.09
Rose, red	lb. 1.35	-1.45
Rosemary	lb. .22	.23
Rue	lb. .38	.48
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb. —	.65
*Grinding Greek Spanish	lb. .55	.60
Savory	lb. .12	.14
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb. .20	.22
Half leaf	lb. .20	.26
Siftings	lb. .39	.41
Powdered	lb. .39	.40
Tinnevelly	lb. .14	.21
Pods	lb. .20	.22
Squaw Vine	lb. .15½	.15
Skullcap	lb. .15	.17
Spearmint, American	lb. .20	.22
Stramonium	lb. .23	.25
Tansy	lb. .08½	.10½
Thyme	lb. .06½	.07
Uva Ursi	lb. .05	.06
Water Pepper	lb. .06	.07
Witch Hazel	lb. .07	.08
Wintergreen	lb. .23	.25
Wormwood	lb. .23	.25
Yerba Santa	lb. .07	.08
<b>ROOTS</b>		
Aconite English Powdered	lb. .66	.70
*German Powdered	lb. .69	.75
*Alkanet Whole	lb. .74	.80
Atthea, cut	lb. .47	.51
Angelica, American	lb. .30	.37
Arnica	lb. .50	.58
Arrowroot, American	lb. .07	.07½
Bermuda	lb. .50	.51
St. Vincent	lb. .09	.10
Bamboo Brier	lb. .05	.07
Bassroot	lb. .04	.05
Belladonna	lb. 3.40	-3.45
Powdered	lb. 3.50	-3.55
Berberis, aq.	lb. .17	.18
Beth	lb. .14	.18
Bitter	lb. .22	.24
Blood	lb. .09	.10
Blueflag	lb. .14	.15
Bryonia	lb. .39	.49
Burdock, Imported American	lb. .32	.42
Calamus, bleached Unbleached, natural	lb. 2.00	-2.50
Cohosh, black Blue	lb. .16	.20
Croton	lb. .04	.04½
Colchicum	lb. 2.45	-2.50
Colombo, whole	lb. .13	.15
Comfrey	lb. .15	.16
Culver's	lb. .11½	.12
Cranesbill see Geranium	lb. —	—
Dandelion, English American	lb. .32	.33
Dogggrass, true, imported	lb. 1.45	-1.55
Bermuda, cut	lb. .73	.80
Echinacea	lb. .31	.33
Elecampane	lb. .08½	.09
Galangal	lb. .12	.14
Gelsemium	lb. .10	.11
Gentian	lb. .16	.17
Powdered	lb. .18	.20
Geranium	lb. .06	.07
Powdered	lb. .09	.10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached Bleached	lb. .17	.20
Ginseng, Cultivated Wild, Eastern Northwestern	lb. 5.70	-5.80
Southern	lb. 6.20	-6.45
Golden Seal	lb. 6.45	-6.70
Powdered	lb. 6.40	-6.50
*Hellebore, Black White, Domestic	lb. 1.00	-1.25
Powdered	lb. .28	.29
*Imported Nominal	lb. .40	.44

[JULY 4, 1917]

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.30	—	2.35
Powdered	lb.	2.40	—	2.60
Rio	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Jalap, whole	lb.	.12	—	12½
Powdered	lb.	.17	—	.18
Kava Kava	lb.	18½	—	.19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.60	—	.65
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Powdered	lb.	17½	—	18½
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	26	—	26
Selected	lb.	.25	—	.26
Lovage, Amer.	lb.	.60	—	.65
Manaca	lb.	.21	—	.23
Mandrake	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
*Musk, Russian	lb.	4.95	—	5.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.14	—	.14
Verona	lb.	.13	—	.14
Finger	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Pareira Brava	lb.	.54	—	.56
Pellitory	lb.	.35	—	.47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	—	.50
Pleurisy	lb.	18½	—	19½
Poke	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	—	.17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	—	.79
Cuts	lb.	.41	—	.65
High Dried	lb.	.21	—	.22
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.44	—	.46
American	lb.	.21	—	.25
American	lb.	.28	—	.30
Senega, Northern	lb.	.58	—	.60
Southern	lb.	.67	—	.70
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	—	.33
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	—	11½
*Snake, Black	lb.	.35	—	.40
Canada, natural	lb.	.31	—	.35
Stripped	lb.	.36	—	.42
Spikenard	lb.	.22	—	.24
Squaw Vine	lb.	12½	—	.13
Squill, white	lb.	13½	—	15½
Stillingia	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Stone	lb.	.06	—	.07
Unicorn Scale (helonias)	lb.	.27	—	.28
True (Aletris)	lb.	.18	—	.19
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.90	—	1.00
*English	lb.	.80	—	.85
*German	lb.	.53	—	.55
Japanese	lb.	13½	—	.16
Yellow Dock	Domestic	lb.	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	—	.12
<b>SEEDS</b>				
*Anise, Levant	lb.	.32	—	.33
Mexican	lb.	.24	—	24½
Russian	lb.	.26	—	.27
Spanish	lb.	.26	—	26½
Star	lb.	.35	—	35½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Dutch	lb.	.06	—	.07
Smyrna	lb.	.07	—	.07½
South American	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Caraway, African	lb.	.64	—	64½
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	—	1.00
Ceylon, green	lb.	.45	—	45½
Decoritated	lb.	.60	—	60½
Celery	lb.	.26	—	26½
Colchicum	lb.	2.45	—	2.50
Conium	lb.	.54	—	.59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.21½	—	.22
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.25	—	25½
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.19	—	19½
Malta	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Mogador	lb.	.19	—	19½
Morocco	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Dill	lb.	.19	—	.20
Fennel, French	lb.	.17	—	17½
*German, small	lb.	.21	—	.22
*Roumanian, small	lb.	19½	—	.21
Flax, whole	per bbl.	13.00	—	13.25
Ground	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Foenumgraecum	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Domestic	lb.	.10	—	.10½
*Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04½	—	.05
*Russian	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Henbane	lb.	.31	—	.33
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.03½	—	.04½
Kelpspur	lb.	21½	—	.23
Lobelia	lb.	23½	—	23½
Millet, natural	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Hulled	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	—	14½
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.10	—	10½
California, brown	lb.	.14	—	14½
Chinese	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.13½	—	.14
English, yellow	lb.	.13½	—	.14
*German, yellow	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	—	14½
Parsley	lb.	.16½	—	18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.70	—	.71
*Russian	lb.	.65	—	.66
*Turkish	lb.	.66	—	.67
Pumpkin	lb.	10½	—	11
Nominal	lb.	—	—	—
<b>Heavy Chemicals</b>				
Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.05	—	.06
56 p.c.	lb.	10½	—	11½
70 p.c.	lb.	.15	—	.16
80 p.c. Commercial	lb.	.22	—	.25
Glacial	lb.	.36	—	.38
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Ground	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Powdered	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Chrome	lb.	.18	—	.20
Potash, lump	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Ground	lb.	.8½	—	.09
Powdered	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	—	6.35
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	—	.03½
Low grade	lb.	.02	—	.02½
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.25
Ammonia Water	26 deg., car lb.	—	—	.06½
20 deg., carbony	lb.	.05	—	.05½
18 deg., carbony	lb.	.04½	—	.05
16 deg., carbony	lb.	—	—	.04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	—	.21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	—	.11
Granulated, white	lb.	.15½	—	.16½
Lump	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—	—
Domestic	100 lbs.	.57	—	.66
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
65 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
47 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Barium, chloride	ton	95.00	—	100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	—	.30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Barytes, flinted, white	ton	30.00	—	35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—	18.00
Bleaching powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02	—	.02½
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.	lb.	5.25	—	5.30
Carbide	ton	70.00	—	73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	—	—
Chloride, solid, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	—	—
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	—	—
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—	34.00
Gran, second hands	ton	40.00	—	45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.10	—	.12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	—	.33
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	—	.43
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Second hands	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	—	2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	—	4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	—	.05
48 p.c. in carbons	lb.	—	—	.09
52 p.c. in carbons	lb.	—	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	12½	—	.13
White cryst.	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	—	.13½
Granulated	lb.	—	—	.13½
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.22	—	.24
Paste	lb.	.10	—	.12
Nitrate	lb.	.15	—	.16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Red, Amer. pd.	lb.	—	—	.10½
Foreign	lb.	—	—	—
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	—	—	.09½
dry	lb.	—	—	.10½
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	—	—	—
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	—	.09½
Magnesite, f. o. b. Cal.	ton	40.00	—	45.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	50.00	—	52.00
Muriatic acid,	lb.	—	—	—
18 deg. carbony	lb.	.01½	—	.01½
20 deg. carbony	lb.	.01½	—	.01½
22 deg. carbony	lb.	.01½	—	.02
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carbony	lb.	.05½	—	.06½
38 deg. carbony	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
40 deg. carbony	lb.	.07	—	.07½
42 deg. carbony	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	—	.08½
38 deg. carbony	lb.	—	—	.08½
40 deg. carbony	lb.	—	—	.08
42 deg. carbony	lb.	—	—	.08½
Plaster of Paris	bbt.	1.50	—	.17½
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	—	2.00
Potash Bichromate	lb.	.36	—	.37
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.84	—	.86
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.56	—	.58
Powdered	lb.	.69	—	.74
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. per ton	ton	37.00	—	40.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	—	2.80
Yellow	lb.	.96	—	1.00
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	.31	—	.38
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags	100 lbs.	2.70	—	.29½
Dense	100 lbs.	3.90	—	4.10
Bichromate	lb.	.15½	—	.16½
Bisulphate	lb.	—	—	—
Carbonate, Sal Soda, Am.	100 lbs.	1.10	—	.12½
Caustic, dom. 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.75	—	7.00
Powd. or gran.	76 p.c.	6.00	—	.62½
Glacial	100 lbs.	—	—	—
Chlorate	lb.	.25	—	.26
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	—	.11½
Hypoosulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	—	.17½
Kerosene	100 lbs.	2.00	—	.22½
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	4.15	—	.43½
Refined	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Nitrite	lb.	.38	—	.42
Pruessite	lb.	.30	—	.35
Silicate, 140 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.00	—	.25
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	—	.12½
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	—	.75
Sulph., 30 p.c. cryst.	per 100 lbs.	.02	—	.02½
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03	—	.03½

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton 45.00	- 50.00
Sulphur, crude, f.o.b. Balti-	ton 45.00	- 50.00
more		
Sulphuric Acid	ton 20.00	- 22.00
60 deg. Pyrite	ton 29.00	- 31.00
66 deg.	.02	.02%
Oleum 20 p.c.	2.75	- 3.00
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs		

### Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

#### COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Amidonaphthalosulphonic	lb. -	1.75
Acid Benzoic	lb. 5.50	- 8.00
Crude	lb. 3.00	- 3.50
Acid H.	lb. 3.00	- 3.50
Acid Metanilic	lb. -	-
Acid Naphthionic, white	lb. 1.60	- 1.70
Acid Naphthosulphonic	lb. -	-
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate	lb. -	-
Acid Sulphanilic	lb. .34	- .35
p-Aminophenol	lb. 5.50	- 6.00
p-Aminophenol Hydrochloride	lb. 5.00	- 5.50
Aminobenzene	lb. 1.75	- 1.85
Aniline Oil	lb. .30	- .31
Asiline Salts	lb. .34	- .36
Aniline for red	lb. 1.12	- 1.15
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb. .10	- .12
Anthraquinone	lb. -	-
Benzaldehyde	lb. 5.00	- 5.50
Benzidine	lb. 1.85	- 1.95
Benzidine Sulphate	lb. 1.60	- 1.70
Benzol, C. P.	gal. .55	- .58
Benzol, Com.	lb. .55	- .60
Benzylchloride	lb. 2.25	- 2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb. -	.31
Cumidine	lb. -	-
Diamedophenol	lb. -	-
o-Dianisidine	lb. -	-
Dichlorobenzol	lb. .35	.40
o-Dichlorobenzol	lb. -	-
p-Dichlorobenzol	lb. .21	.24
Diethylaniline	lb. -	.35
Dimethylaniline	lb. .58	.60
Dinitrobenzol	lb. .33	.35
m-Nitrobenzene	lb. .45	.50
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb. .50	.56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb. .44	.75
Dinitrophenol	lb. .68	.70
Dinitrotoluol	lb. .35	.40
Diphenylamine	lb. .90	- 1.00
Dioxynaphthalene	lb. -	-
Hydrazobenzene	lb. 1.50	- 2.00
Induline	lb. 2.00	- 2.25
Methylantranquinone	lb. -	-
Monodinitrochlorobenzol	lb. .48	.52
Monochetylaniline	lb. 1.00	- 1.25
Naphthalene	lb. .094	.10
Naphthalenediamine	lb. -	-
a-Naphthol	lb. -	.290
b-Naphthol	lb. .75	.80
Sublimed	lb. .90	.90
a-Naphthylamine	lb. 1.15	- 1.25
b-Naphthylamine	lb. 2.10	- 2.25
p-Nitraniline	lb. 1.25	- 1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb. .20	.22
o-Nitrochlorobenzol	lb. .50	.56
Nitronaphthalene	lb. .44	.65
Nitronaphthol	lb. -	-
Nitrotoluol	lb. .60	.65
p-Nitrotoluol	lb. -	1.00
p-Nitrotoluol	lb. -	1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb. 1.15	- 1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb. 3.50	- 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb. 6.40	- 6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb. -	-
Resorcinol	lb. 16.00	- 17.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb. -	9.00
Tolidin	lb. -	2.50
Toluidine	lb. .80	.90
o-Toluidine	lb. 1.00	- 1.25
p-Toluidine	lb. 1.80	- 2.00
Toltol, pure	gal. 1.80	- 2.00
m-Toluylenediamine	lb. 1.70	- 1.75
Viene, pure	gal. 1.00	- 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal. .35	.40
Xylylidine	lb. .75	.80

#### COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb. 1.10	- 1.75
Acid Blue	lb. 2.50	- 4.00
Acid Brown	lb. 1.25	- 1.50
Acid Fuchsin	lb. 7.00	- 10.00
Acid Orange	lb. 1.00	- 1.50
Acid Orange II	lb. 1.00	- 1.25
Acid Orange III	lb. 1.00	- 1.15
Acid Red	lb. 2.50	- 3.55
Acid Scarlet	lb. 2.30	- 3.50
Acid Yellow	lb. 2.00	- 3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb. 7.00	- 8.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb. 6.50	- 7.00
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb. 5.50	- 6.00

#### NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb. .33	- .34
Seed	lb. .11	- .14%
Carmine No. 40	lb. 4.25	- 4.75
Cochineal	lb. .56	- .61
Gambier, see tanning.	lb. -	-
Indigo, Bengal	lb. 3.50	- 4.50
Oudes	lb. 3.00	- 3.25
Guatemala	lb. 2.35	- 2.65
Kurnahe	lb. 3.15	- 3.60
Madras	lb. 1.10	- 1.15
Madder, Dutch	lb. .27	- .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb. -	-
Chinese	lb. .25	- .26
Persian Berries	lb. -	-
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	lb. .09%	- .10%
Sumac, see tanning.	lb. -	-
Turmeric, Madras	lb. .10	- .10%
Puhna	lb. -	-
China	lb. .07	- .07%

  

DYEWOODS		
Barwood	lb. -	
Canwood, chips	lb. .17	- .20
Fustic, sticks	ton 39.00	- 40.00
Chips	lb. .04%	- .05%
Hypernic, chips	lb. .09	- .16
Logwood sticks	ton 39.50	- 40.00
Chips	lb. .03	- .03%
Quercitron, see tanning.	lb. -	
Red Saunders, chips	lb. .15	- .17

  

EXTRACTS		
Archil, double	lb. .14%	- .16%
Triple	lb. .19%	- .21
Concentrated	lb. .28%	- .30%
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.	lb. -	
Rangoon, boxes	lb. .12%	- .13%
Liquid	lb. .08%	- .09
Tablet	lb. .10	- .12
Cubeb, French	lb. -	
English	lb. .19	- .24
Concentrated	lb. -	
Flavine	lb. 1.00	- 1.50
Fustic	lb. .11	- .12
Gall	lb. -	
Hematine	lb. .08	- .10
Crystals	lb. .24	- .34
Hypernic, liquid	lb. .18	- .20
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb. .50	- .52
For wool	lb. .28	- .30
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb. -	
Logwood, solid	lb. .18%	- .19%
Crystals	lb. .19	- .24
51 deg. Twaddle	lb. .08	- .10
Contract	lb. -	
Osage Orange	lb. -	
Powdered	lb. -	
Paste	lb. .06	- .12
Persian Berries	lb. -	
Quebracho, see tanning.	lb. -	
Quercitron	lb. .07	- .11
Sumac, see tanning.	lb. -	

  

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES		
Albumen, Egg	lb. 1.00	- 1.05
Blood, imported	lb. .55	- .75
Domestic	lb. .45	- .50
Prussian blue	lb. .80	- .90
Soluble	lb. .95	- 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb. .14	- .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb. .18	- .25

  

RAW TANNING MATERIALS		
Algarobilla	ton 140.00	- 150.00
Divi Divi	ton 65.00	- 66.00
Hemlock Bark	ton 15.00	- 16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton 60.00	- 62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton 45.00	- 50.00
Myrobolans	ton 60.00	- 65.00
Oak Bark	ton 15.00	- 16.00
Ground	ton -	
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton -	
No. 2	ton -	
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton	ton 85.00	- 95.00
Virginia, 20 p.c. tan	ton 55.00	- 57.00
Valonia Cups	ton -	
Beard	ton -	
Wattle Bark	ton 62.00	- 64.00

  

TANNING EXTRACTS		
Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb. .024	- .024
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb. .024	- .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb. -	
Clarified	lb. -	
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb. .024	- .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb. .10	- .10%
Common	lb. .16	- .16%
Cubes No. 1	lb. .23	- .24
No. 2	lb. .21	- .21
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb. .03%	- .04%
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb. .03	- .03%
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb. .06	- .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb. .08	- .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb. .06	- .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb. .014	- .02%
Myrobolans, liq. 23-25 p.c. tan	lb. .06	- .07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb. .10	- .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb. .034	- .04%
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan	lb. -	
treated	lb. .05	- .06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb. -	
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb. .07%	- .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb. .09	- .11
Clarified	lb. .10	- .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb. .01	- .014
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb. .06	- .10%
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan, lb.	lb. Nominal	

  

Oils		
ANIMAL AND FISH (Carloads)	lb. -	
*Cod, Newfoundland	gal. .90	- .92
Domestic, prime	gal. .86	- .88
Nominal	lb. -	

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Cod Liver, Newfoundland .....	bbl. 75.00	- 80.00	Spindle, filtered .....	gal. .28 - .35
Norwegian .....	bbl. 120.00	- 125.00	No. 200 .....	gal. .24 - .25
*Degas, American .....	lb. .094 - .104		No. 100 .....	gal. .23% - .24
*German .....	lb. .10 - .10%		No. 110 .....	gal. .23 - .23%
English .....	lb. .094 - .104			
Neutral .....	lb. .32 - .35			
Horse .....	lb. .17 - .18			
Lard, prime, winter .....	gal. 1.95 - 2.00			
Off Prime .....	gal. 1.65 - 1.80			
Extra, No. 1 .....	gal. 1.55 - 1.60			
No. 1 .....	gal. 1.45 - 1.50			
No. 2 .....	gal. 1.40 - 1.45			
Menhaden, Brown, strained gal.	.88 - .89			
Light, strained .....	gal. .91 - .93			
Yellow, bleached .....	gal. .93 - .95			
White, bl'ch'd winter .....	gal. .95 - .97			
*Northern, crude .....	gal. - - -			
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant gal.	.80 - .82			
Neatsfoot, 20 deg .....	gal. 1.65 - 1.75			
30 deg., cold test .....	gal. 1.60 - 1.65			
40 deg., cold test .....	gal. 1.60 - 1.65			
Dark .....	gal. 1.40 - 1.45			
Prime .....	gal. 1.55 - 1.60			
Oleo Oil .....	lb. .21 - .23			
Herring .....	gal. - - -			
*Porpoise, body .....	gal. .80 - .85			
Jaw .....	gal. 23.00 - 25.00			
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid) .....	lb. .15 - .16			
Saponified .....	lb. .15% - .16%			
*Seal, white .....	gal. - - -			
Sod Oil .....	lb. .10 - .12			
*Sperm, bleached, winter .....				
38 deg., cold test .....	gal. 1.30 - 1.32			
45 deg., cold test .....	gal. 1.28 - 1.30			
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test .....	gal. 1.27 - 1.29			
Stearic, single pressed .....	lb. .23 - .24			
Double pressed .....	lb. .24 - .25			
Triple pressed .....	lb. .25 - .26			
Tallow, acidless .....	gal. 1.50 - 1.54			
Prime .....	gal. 1.45 - 1.50			
Whale, Bleached, natural .....	gal. .93 - .95			
Extra bleached, winter .....	gal. .96 - .98			
<b>VEGETABLE OILS</b>				
Castor, No. 1 bbls. ....	lb. .24 - .25%			
Cases .....	lb. .25% - .26			
No. 3 .....	lb. .24% - .25%			
*Coconut, Ceylon, bbls. ....	lb. .16% - .17			
Cochin, domestic .....	lb. .19 - .19%			
Domestic, tanks .....	lb. .16 - .16%			
Corn, refined, bbls. ....	lb. 16.41 - 16.61			
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills .....	gal. 1.08 - 1.10			
Summer yellow prime .....	bbl. 16.50 - 17.00			
White .....	lb. - - -			
*Winter, yellow .....	gal. .12 - .13			
Linseed, raw, car lots .....	gal. 1.15 - 1.18			
5-bbl. lots .....	gal. 1.17 - 1.19			
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots .....	gal. 1.18 - 1.20			
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots .....	gal. 1.21 - 1.23			
Olive, denatured .....	gal. 1.65 - 1.70			
Foots .....	lb. .20 - .21			
*Palm Lagos .....	lb. .17% - .18%			
Commercial .....	lb. .16 - .17			
Prime, red .....	lb. .15 - .16			
*Palm Kernel, domestic .....	lb. .17 - .18			
Imported .....	lb. .19 - .20			
Peanut Oil, edible .....	gal. 1.25 - 1.30			
Pine Oil, white steam .....	gal. .61 - .63			
Yellow, steam .....	gal. .53 - .57			
*Poppy Seed .....	gal. 3.00 - 3.25			
Rapeseed, red, French, in bbls. ....	gal. 1.60 - 1.65			
Blown .....	gal. 1.50 - 1.55			
Refined, English .....	gal. 1.40 - 1.45			
Rosin, oil, first rect. ....	gal. .39 - .40			
Second .....	gal. .41 - .42			
Sesame domestic .....	gal. 1.60 - 1.75			
Imported .....	gal. 3.00 - 3.10			
Soya Bean, Manchuria .....	lb. .16 - .16%			
Tar Oil, gen. dist. ....	lb. .27 - .31			
Commercial .....	lb. .23 - .25			
<b>MINERAL</b>				
Black, reduced, 20 gravity .....	gal. 13% - 14			
25-30 cold test .....	gal. 14 - 15			
20 gravity, 15 cold test. ....	gal. 14 - 15			
Summer .....	gal. .13 - .14			
Cylinder, light filtered .....	gal. .21 - .26			
Dark, filtered .....	gal. .18 - .19			
Extra, cold test .....	gal. .26 - .30			
Dark steam refined .....	gal. .15 - .18			
Neutral, W. Vo. 20 grav. gal.	26% - 27			
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33% gravity .....	gal. 21% - 22			
White 30@31 gravity .....	gal. .33 - .34			
Paraffin, high viscosity .....	gal. 29% - 30			
90@95 sp. gr. ....	gal. 18% - 22			
Red Paraffin .....	gal. .18 - .19			
*Nominal .....				
<b>DRUG &amp; CHEMICAL MARKETS</b>				
Spindle, filtered .....	gal. .28 - .35			
No. 200 .....	gal. .24 - .25			
No. 100 .....	gal. .23% - .24			
No. 110 .....	gal. .23 - .23%			
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
<b>NAVAL STORES</b>				
(Carloads)				
Spirits Turpentine in bbls. ....	gal. 41% - .42			
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls. ....	gal. 36% - .39%			
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls. ....	gal. .28% - .35%			
Pitch, prime .....	200-lb. bbl. 4.50 - 4.60			
Tar, pure .....	50-gal. bbls. 10.75 - 12.00			
Rosin, com. to g'd .....	230-bbl. 5.90 - 5.95			
<b>SHELLAC</b>				
D. C. ....	lb. - - - .72			
Diamond "I" .....	lb. - - - .70			
V. S. O. ....	lb. - - - .71			
Fine Orange .....	lb. - - - .65			
Second Orange .....	lb. - - - .60			
T. N. ....	lb. - - - .60			
A. C. Garnet .....	lb. - - - .65			
Button .....	lb. - - - .58			
Regular, bleached .....	lb. - - - .70			
Bone, Dry .....	lb. - - - .70			
<b>SPICES</b>				
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1 .....	lb. .20% - .21			
Canton, rolls .....	lb. .12% - .12%			
Saigon, rolls .....	lb. .41 - .42			
Capsicum, Bombay .....	lb. .09 - .09%			
Japan .....	lb. .08 - .08%			
Cassia Buds .....	lb. .14 - .14%			
Chillies, Japan .....	lb. .12 - .12%			
Mombasa .....	lb. .25 - .25%			
Cinnamon, Ceylon .....	lb. .28 - .29			
Cloves, Amboyna .....	lb. .31 - .32			
Penang .....	lb. .35 - .35%			
Tanzanibar .....	lb. .29 - .30			
Ginger, African .....	lb. .13 - .13%			
Cochin .....	lb. .14 - .14%			
Jamaica, grinding .....	lb. .16 - .17			
Jamaica .....	lb. .21 - .22			
Japan .....	lb. .09% - .10			
Mace, Banda, No. 1 .....	lb. .51 - .52			
Batavia, No. 1 .....	lb. .51 - .52			
Nutmegs, 110s .....	lb. .25 - .25%			
Paprika, Hungarian .....	lb. .26 - .27			
Spanish .....	lb. .18 - .20			
Pepper, black, Sing .....	lb. .24% - .24%			
White .....	lb. .25% - .25%			
Pimento .....	lb. .06 - .06%			
<b>OIL CAKE AND MEAL</b>				
*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas. ....	- - - - -			
f.o.b. New Orleans .....	- - - - -			
Cottonseed, Meal f.o.b. Atlanta 43.00 - 44.00				
Columbia .....	- - - - -			
New Orleans .....	ton - - - -			
Corn Cake .....	short ton 37.00 - 40.00			
Meal .....	short ton 41.00 - 42.00			
Linseed cake, dom. ....	short ton 47.50 - 48.00			
Linseed Meal .....	short ton 49.00			
<b>SALT PRODUCTS</b>				
Salt, fine .....	280 lb. bbls. - - - - -			
200 lb. sacks .....	- - - - - .260			
	200 lb. sacks .....	- - - - - .170		
Turk's Island-				
Coarse .....	140 lb. bags - - - - -			
Mineral .....	140 lb. bags - - - - - .108			
Salt Cake, bulk, 112 lbs. ....	.85 - 1.00			
<b>MOLASSES AND SYRUPS</b>				
Centrifugals-				
Prime .....	gal. .45 - .50			
Open kettle .....	gal. .40 - .49			
Blackstrap bbls. ....	gal. .26 - .35			
Sugar Syrup, common .....	gal. .35 - .44			
Fancy .....	lb. .75 - .80			
Medium .....	lb. .50 - .70			
Honey-				
*Buckwheat, ext. ....	lb. .08 - .08%			
*Clover, Comb, fancy .....	lb. .14 - .14%			
Clover, lower grades .....	lb. .12 - .13			
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg. ....	lb. - - - - - .5.14			
<b>COCOA</b>				
Bahia .....	lb. .11% - .12%			
Caracas .....	lb. .12% - .12%			
Hayti .....	lb. .10% - .10%			
*Maracaibo .....	lb. .21% - .23			
Trinidad .....	lb. .12 - .12%			
<b>REFINED SUGAR</b>				
(Prices in Barrels)				
Ar. Fed. War.				
Powdered .....	6.75 7.65 7.85 7.85 7.85			
XXX .....	7.70 7.70 7.95 7.95 7.95			
Confectioners A .....	7.40 7.65 7.65 - 7.65			
Standard Gran. ....	7.55 7.55 7.80 7.80 7.80			
<b>SOAP MAKERS' MATERIALS</b>				
<b>ANIMAL AND FISH OILS</b>				
*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills gal.	.80 - .82			
Brown strained .....	.87 - .88			
Light, strained .....	.90 - .92			
Yellow, bleached .....	.92 - .94			
White, bleached, winter .....	.94 - .96			
Neatsfoot 20 deg. ....	1.65 - 1.65			
30 deg., cold test .....	1.60 - 1.65			
40 deg., cold test .....	1.60 - 1.65			
Darci .....	1.40 - 1.45			
Prime .....	1.55 - 1.60			
Red (crude oleic acid) .....	lb. .15 - .16			
Saponified .....	lb. .15% - .16%			
Stearic, single pressed .....	lb. .23 - .24			
Double pressed .....	lb. .24 - .25			
Triple pressed .....	lb. .25 - .26			
<b>VEGETABLE OILS</b>				
Castor, No. 1, bbls. ....	lb. .24 - .25%			
No. 3 .....	lb. .24% - .25%			
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls. ....	lb. .16% - .17			
Cochin, domestic .....	lb. .19 - .19%			
Domestic, tanks .....	lb. .15% - .16%			
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills gal.	16.41 - 16.61			
Summer Yellow, prime .....	lb. 10.8 - 11.0			
White .....	lb. 16.50 - 17.00			
Winter Yellow .....	lb. .12 - .13			
Linseed, raw, car lots .....	gal. 1.15 - 1.18			
5 barrel lots .....	gal. .17 - .19			
Olive, denatured .....	lb. .65 - .70			
Foots .....	lb. .20 - .21			
Palm Lagos .....	lb. .17 - .18			
Prime Kernel, domestic .....	lb. .17 - .18			
Imported .....	lb. .17 - .18			
Peanut Kernel, domestic .....	lb. .17 - .18			
Edible Tallow .....	lb. .16 - .16%			
Prime City .....	lb. .16 - .16%			
Prime Packers (loose) .....	lb. .17% - .18%			
City Renderers (loose) .....	lb. .16 - .16%			
Prime White .....	lb. .17% - .17%			
No. 2 Packers, nominal .....	lb. .15 - .15			
B. White .....	lb. .16% - .17			
C. White (loose) .....	lb. .17% - .17%			
Yellow .....	lb. .16 - .16%			
Brown .....	lb. .14% - .15			
Bone .....	lb. .15% - .16			
Prime Oleo Stearine .....	lb. .18 - .18%			
Yellow grease stearine (loose) lb. ....	lb. .16% - .16%			
<b>CHEMICALS</b>				
Alkali, light, basis 48 p.c. ....	- - - - -			
Spot running pound, per cwt. ....				
Alum, Ammonium, Lump .....	lb. .04% - .05%			
Potassium, lump .....	lb. .07% - .08%			
Borax, barrels, crystals .....	lb. .07% - .08%			
Powdered, bbls. ....	lb. .08% - .09%			
Caustic Potash, 88-92 p.c. ....	lb. .84 - .86			
Caustic Soda, 76p.c. fused 100lbs. ....	lb. .67.5 - 7.00			
Mineral Soap Stock .....	lb. .50 - .55			
Potassium Carbonate .....	lb. .10			
Sodium Carb., Sal Soda 100 lbs. ....	lb. 1.10 - 1.10			
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts, 100 lbs. ....	lb. .70 - .75			
Sodium Silicate, liquid 40 p.c. ....	lb. 1.05 - 1.15			
Sodium Silicate, liquid, 140 p.c. ....	lb. 2.25 - 2.40			
<b>ESSENTIAL OILS</b>				
(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22)				
*Nominal .....				

Acacia, 1st ...  
 Fine ...  
 Second ...  
 Sorts ...  
 Acetal ...  
 Acetamide ...  
 Acetanilide ...  
 Acetone ...  
 Acetyl ...  
 Acid, 10% ...  
 Bromine ...  
 Butyric ...  
 Cacao ...  
 Camphor ...  
 Carbon ...  
 Borac ...  
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JULY 4, 1917]

## DRUG &amp; CHEMICAL MARKETS

23

## Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

**NOTICE** — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	.55		Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	.15		Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.06½	.08
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	.60		C. P. carboy	lb.	—	.10		Dried, 1 lb., carton	lb.	.16	.19
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	.60		C. P. less	lb.	.15	.20		Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.08	.12
Seconds	lb.	.45	.50		Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	.30		Powdered	lb.	.10	.13
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	.24		Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	.32		Chrome	lb.	.60	.65
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.30	.33		Uxalic	lb.	.50	.60		Potash, gran., pure	lb.	.15½	.18
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	2.00		Powd. pure	lb.	—	.13		Powd. pure	lb.	.13½	.16
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	1.00		Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	.50		Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	.50
Acetanilid	lb.	.60	.65		Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	.85		Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.70	.80
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b.	lb.	2.85	3.00		Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	.20		Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	1.00
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	.30		Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.40	.50		Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	.50
Acetone, Pure C. P. med.	lb.	.45	.48		Glacial sticks	lb.	.45	.47		Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	.23
Technical	lb.	.42	.48		phthalic	lb.	1.85	2.00		Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	.80
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—					picric	lb.	—	.60		Salicylate	lb.	—	2.40
Preservative for Developing and Fixing					Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.50	3.00		Sulphate, Com'l Cryst. C. P.	lb.	.08	.10
Baths					1 oz. v.	lb.	4.30	4.50		Alumnum	lb.	.40	.45
In 2 ounce boxes		—	—		Pyrogallicous, purified	lb.	.17	.40		Purified	lb.	.29	.32
In 4 ounce boxes		—	—		Crude	lb.	.20	.25		Alypin	oz.	—	—
In 16ounce boxes	ea.	—	3.50		Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.30	* .40		Ambregris, Black	dr.	2.00	2.40
Acphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	2.00	2.20		Bulk	lb.	1.17	1.22		Gray	dr.	3.00	3.50
Acetone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	6.00		From Gaultheria	v.	.40	.45		Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles	incl.		
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	4.00	4.10		1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	—	.25		1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	Nominal	
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040)	lb.	.13	.16		Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.08	.09		Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.08	.09
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	.17		20 deg.	lb.	—	.10		26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.11	.16
U. S. P. Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.48	.50		Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.65	.70		Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.65	.70
Acetylsalicylic (Aspirin) oz.	—	.30			Powdered	lb.	—	.75		Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	.12
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	1.05	1.15		Acetate	oz.	—	.12		Arsenate	oz.	—	.16
Arsenous, U.S.P., powderdibl.	oz.	.35	.45		Acid	oz.	—	.12		Bichromate	lb.	1.10	1.32
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	1.00		Aconite	lb.	.15	.17		Bitartrate	lb.	.75	1.00
From Toluol	lb.	7.50	7.85		Leaves, German	lb.	.28	.34		Benzoate	oz.	—	.40
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	1.35	.18		Powdered	lb.	—	.10		Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.95	1.05
Powdered	lb.	.18	.22		Tartaric	lb.	.15	.15		Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	.18
Impain	lb.	.25	.30		cryst.	lb.	.37	.40		Resub, Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	.37
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	.30		Adaman	lb.	.50	.55		Powdered	lb.	.18	.20
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	3.25		Adamson	lb.	—	.85		Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	.15
Camphoric	oz.	—	2.00		Adeps, Lanac, Anhydrous	lb.	.20	.25		Fluoride	oz.	1.05	2.10
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	6.00	6.25		Hydrous	lb.	.70	.80		Hypophosph. (lb. 2.15)	oz.	.18	.20
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.55	.56		(See also Lanoline)	lb.	.60	.65		Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.e.b.	15		
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.45	.55		Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	.20		Iodide	lb.	—	.30
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.60		Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	.85		Molybdate	oz.	.45	.52
Chloroacetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	.40		Chloride	oz.	—	.85		Muriate	oz.	.23	.27
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	.25		Adurol (developer) 16-oz bottles	oz.	—	.85		Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	.25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	2.00		incl.	ea.	—	10.00		C. P. Gran.	lb.	.29	.31
C. P.	oz.	—	.25		Agar, Agar	lb.	.75	.85		Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.22	.25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.90	1.00		Agaric white	lb.	—	.25		Powdered	lb.	.28	.31
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	9.00	9.50		Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle	oz.	5.00	.55		Granulated	lb.	.22	.25
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	—	incl. each	lb.	—	.50		Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	6.50	
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.75	.77		Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc. lb.	oz.	—	.40		Okxalate, 1-lb. bota.	lb.	1.10	1.33
Less than keg	lb.	.80	.83		Agurin	oz.	—	.75		Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.25	1.35
Granulated	lb.	.85	.95		10-10 gramm tubes in box.	ea.	—	.75		1-oz. c.w. 4	oz.	—	.13
Cresylic	lb.	1.45	1.65		Airof	oz.	—	1.15		Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	.18
Dichloroacetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	—	Albumin, from eggs, Inpsin,	oz.	—	.75		Phosphate, 1-lb. bota.	lb.	.45	.55	
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	1.25	Powd. sol.	lb.	1.15	1.25		Salicylate	lb.	1.60	1.70	
Gallie	oz.	—	.18	Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	8.00	8.50		Sulphate	lb.	.09	.16	
¾, ½ 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.19	.21	Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c. U.S.P.	lb.	—	.10		Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	.25	
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	1.80	2.00	bbls.	gal.	3.80	.390		Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9lb.	lb.	.90	2.00	
Hippuric	oz.	—	—	Less	gal.	4.00	4.10		1-oz. c.w. 4	oz.	—	.20	
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.50	oz.	.35	.40	Denatured	gal.	3.90	3.85		Tartarate (neutral)	lb.	1.30	1.40	
Hydrobrom, conc. v.	oz.	.08	.10	Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.13	1.25		Valerate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	.15.00	
Dil. U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz.	oz.	.05	.06	Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.15	.15		Amyl Acetate	oz.	—	1.00	
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	lb.	.35	.40	Altein (Resinoid)	lb.	.70	.80		Technical	oz.	—	.15.00	
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c. in gut. pch. bot.	oz.	.07	.10	Alkanes root	lb.	.35	.90		Nitrate, scaled tube	oz.	5.25	5.50	
52 p.c. ceres. bot.	lb.	—	2.30	Powdered	lb.	1.00	1.10		Nitrite, scaled tube	oz.	.68	.78	
Hyphosphorous, sol. 30 per cent	oz.	—	—	Almond meal	lb.	.45	.50		Anaesthetin	oz.	—	.43	
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.07	.09	Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	.53		Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	—	.30	
Iodic	oz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	—	.55		Anise Seed	lb.	.95	1.00	
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.40	.45	Cape	lb.	.14	.20		Star	lb.	.40	.45	
Dilute	lb.	5.00	5.50	Powdered	lb.	.20	.27		Annostato Bark	lb.	.40	.45	
Molybdic C. P.	oz.	.12	.15	Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	.37		Anthion (Hypo. Elim.)	100-gm. bottles	.60	.65	
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	2.00	Bull.	lb.	.13	.18		Anticolic	oz.	—	.60	
Monochloroacetic, crya.	oz.	.20	.25	Soot, True	lb.	.45	.50		Antifebrin	oz.	—	.50	
Muriatic, com. 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs. (3/2) C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.06	.08	Powdered	lb.	.55	.60		Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	.17	
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.16	.18	Purified	lb.	.75	1.00		Arsenite	lb.	—	.30	
36 deg. less	lb.	.12	.14	Cut	lb.	.10	.12		Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.a.b.	lb.	.27	.30	
36 deg. carbony	lb.	.08½	.10	Allspice, clean	lb.	.30	.32		(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	.30	

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## New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb.	.65	.70	Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	9.30	Cantharides, Russ., sifted	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.12	.15	Phosphate	lb.	—	5.20	Powdered	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	.60	Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	4.75	Chinese	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Jamaica	lb.	—	—	Sub-benzoate	lb.	8.50	9.50	Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	.25	Subcarbonate	lb.	3.50	3.60	Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Taylor's 3/4-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.45	.48	Subgallate	lb.	3.50	3.70	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	.40	Subiodide	lb.	5.15	5.50	Capsicum	lb.	.75	.90
Chloride	oz.	—	.40	Sublactate	lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.30	.35
Iodide	oz.	.38	.40	Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	3.05	Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.90
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.30	.35	Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	5.20	Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	.25
Powdered, pure	lb.	.32	.40	Tannate	oz.	.30	.32	Caraway	lb.	.85	.95
Yellow (Oriental)	lb.	.35	.38	Valerate	oz.	.60	.70	Powdered	lb.	.90	.95
Powdered, medic.	lb.	.38	.39	Blackhawk Bark	lb.	.30	.35	Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	.35
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.85	1.95	Bloodroot	lb.	.22	.25	Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	.40
Powdered	lb.	2.05	2.10	Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.98	1.05	Cardamom, Seed, bleached	lb.	2.00	2.30
Asbestos	lb.	.25	.40	Powdered	lb.	1.03	1.10	Decorticated	lb.	.95	1.00
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.	lb.	1.00	1.20	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).	lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	1.00	1.10
Cryst. 15 gr.	ea.	.325	.35	Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.45	.50	Carmine No. 40	oz.	.40	.45
Aspirin	oz.	—	.85	Powdered	lb.	.40	.45	Carsol Compound	gal.	—	.75
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	.90	Jeweler's	lb.	1.45	1.50	Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	.60
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of	doz.	—	1.68	Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	.20	Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	.25
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of	doz.	—	3.12	Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	.12	Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.38	.40
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of	doz.	—	1.44	Powdered	lb.	.12	.14	Cassarin	oz.	.45	.50
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of	doz.	—	2.64	Bromalin	oz.	.10	.12	Cassia, China	lb.	.15	.25
Tablets, per 100	doz.	—	.88	Bromine	oz.	.10	.12	Powdered	lb.	.20	.35
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	—	Bromoform	lb.	3.00	3.12	Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.25	.30
Atramine	oz.	—	.15	Broom Tops	lb.	.18	.30	Catnip, lbs. pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	.30
Atropine, 5 grains	oz.	—	1.15	Brucine	oz.	—	.175	Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	.39
Sulphate, 5 grains	oz.	—	1.10	Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	1.20	Chelicry Seed	lb.	.45	.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	.45	Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45	1.55	Ceresin, white	lb.	.27	.30
Balmy Leaves, Pressed	lb.	.28	.30	Powdered	lb.	1.60	1.70	Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	—
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.20	1.28	Short	lb.	1.70	1.70	Oxalate	lb.	.85	.95
Oregon	lb.	.20	.25	Powdered	lb.	.40	.45	Oxide	oz.	—	.75
Peru	lb.	5.00	5.50	Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.35	.40	Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7-lb. bags	lb.	.12	.15
Tolu	lb.	.55	.60	Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.24	.30	Prepared Eng. Thomas, 8-lb. box, white	box	.80	.85
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	.70	Cassia	lb.	.35	.45	Pink	lb.	.60	.70
Bartonia Carb., pect., pure	lb.	.35	.40	Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	.45	White, bbls.	lb.	.004	.04
C. P., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	—	1.00	Seed	lb.	—	.34	Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb.	.65	.70
Custic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	.50	Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	.42	Roman or Belgian	lb.	1.80	1.85
Chloride, 1-lb. bota.	lb.	.25	.42	Baker's A and white	lb.	.48	.55	Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	.20	Dutch	lb.	.55	.60	Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	.15
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	.60	Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.48	.55	Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	.12
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.25	.30	Cadmium Bromide	lb.	3.00	3.50	Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	.45
Iodide	oz.	—	.40	1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	.25	Chicle	lb.	.30	.35
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	.27	Carbonate	lb.	—	.230	Chinoinde	oz.	.12	.15
Pure, 1-lb. bota.	lb.	.45	.55	Iodide	lb.	—	.175	Chinolin, pure	oz.	.45	.50
Sulphate, Pow. (Barbites)	lb.	.07	.10	Metal, sticks	lb.	—	.215	Chireta	lb.	.40	.45
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	.30	Nitrate	lb.	1.75	1.85	Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs.	ea.	—	.19
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.55	.55	Sulphate	lb.	2.15	2.30	Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	1.80
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	.24	Caffeine, pure	lb.	16.50	17.00	Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb.	—	—
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	.17	Acetate	oz.	—	.112	Chloroform	lb.	.72	.75
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.12	.15	Benzote	oz.	—	.145	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	.65
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	2.35	Bromide	oz.	1.25	1.35	For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	.65
Less	gal.	2.50	2.70	Citrate	oz.	.90	1.10	Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	—
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	.42	Citronellate	oz.	9.50	10.00	Sulphate, scales	lb.	.35	.35
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	1.20	Calamine, Pink	lb.	.35	.40	Powdered	lb.	1.00	1.40
Para	lb.	.70	.75	Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.30	.35	Chrysarobin	oz.	.85	.90
Surinam	lb.	.85	.95	Powdered	lb.	.55	.60	Cimicifugin	oz.	—	.10
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	.35	White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	2.50	Cinchona Bark, pale, self'd	lb.	.70	.75
Vanilia, Mexican, long	lb.	7.50	8.00	Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	.80	Red	lb.	.55	.60
Short	lb.	6.00	7.50	Benzote	oz.	—	.40	Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	.50
Cuts	lb.	4.50	5.00	Bromide	lb.	1.20	1.30	Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95	.12
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	4.50	Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	.15	Bisulphite	oz.	.51	.55
So. American	lb.	4.00	4.50	Fused	lb.	.65	.90	Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	.70
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	2.00	Granulated	lb.	.12	.18	Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	.70
Bebeering hydrochlor	oz.	—	.250	Citrate	lb.	—	—	Salicylate	oz.	.51	.55
Sulphate	oz.	—	.250	Formate	oz.	.11	.12	Sulphate	oz.	.57	.60
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	2.10	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	.20	Cinchonidine, Alk.	oz.	.53	.55
Bulk	lb.	1.80	1.90	Hypophosphite	lb.	1.15	1.40	Bisulphite	oz.	.22	.25
Root, German	lb.	4.25	4.50	Iodide	lb.	4.10	4.60	Hydrochloride	oz.	.38	.40
Powdered	oz.	6.25	6.50	Lactate	oz.	.19	.22	Sulphate	oz.	.37	.40
Benzaldehyde	oz.	—	.250	Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	2.25	Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	2.10
Benzanilide	oz.	—	.250	Oxalate	lb.	—	.150	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.45	.55
Benzine	gal.	.30	.40	Peroxide	lb.	1.90	2.15	Powdered	lb.	.42	.45
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	.50	.55	Phermanganate	oz.	.35	.40	Civet	oz.	3.00	3.25
Sulfurata	lb.	.60	.65	Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	.95	Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.32	.35
Powdered	lb.	—	.110	Salicylate	lb.	—	—	Powdered, pure	lb.	.35	.40
Berberine, C.P., 1/2-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	.40	Penang	lb.	.42	.45
Phosphate	oz.	—	—	Sulphite	lb.	.14	.18	Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.75	.80
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.20	3.00	Sulphite	lb.	14	16	Carbonate	oz.	—	—
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	.25	Sulphocarbonolate	oz.	—	—	Chloride	oz.	—	—
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	.350	Calomel Flowers	lb.	3.25	3.50	Nitrate	oz.	—	—
Betanaphthol, subsp., U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	1.60	Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)	lb.	.90	.95	Sulphate	lb.	1.00	1.15
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	.14	.16	Camphor, refined	lb.	.92	.96	Cocaine, Alk., 1/2-oz. v.	oz.	11.45	11.65
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	.43	Powdered	lb.	.90	1.00	Hydrochlor., cryst., o.z.	oz.	9.10	9.25
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	—	.43	Japanese	lb.	.94	1.00	1/2-oz. vials	oz.	9.30	9.50
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	.45	Monobromated	lb.	3.00	3.25	Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	—	—
Glycerine, N. F.	lb.	—	1.80	Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	—	Truxillo	lb.	.40	.45
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	.505	Smyrna	lb.	—	—	Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	.12	.15
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	.50	So. American	lb.	.10	.20	Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.12	.15
Oxychloride	lb.	—	4.35	Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	.34	Powdered	lb.	.20	.25
				Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	—	Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	.20	.25
				Cannabis Indica	lb.	2.70	2.80	Cannabine, Honduras	lb.	.70	.75

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Cochineal, Hond., Powdered lb.	.85	— .95
Cocaine .....oz.	14.80	— 15.50
Hydrochloride .....oz.	12.90	— 14.00
Nitrate .....oz.	12.90	— 14.00
Salicylate .....oz.	—	—
Phosphate .....oz.	12.90	— 14.00
Sulphate .....oz.	12.80	— 14.55
Coch Root, black .....lb.	.15	— .20
Blue .....lb.	.14	— .19
Calchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.	—	.17
Calchicum Root .....lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Powdered .....lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Seed .....lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Powdered .....lb.	3.55	— 3.70
Collodion, U. S. P., 1900 .....lb.	.60	— .65
Candiridal, U. S. P. ....lb.	8.50	— 9.25
Flexible, U. S. P. ....lb.	.65	— .70
Syptic, U. S. P. ....lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Colocynth, select .....lb.	.38	— .46
Pulp .....lb.	.60	— .65
Colombia Root .....lb.	.25	— .35
Calisfoot Leaves .....lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed .....lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango Bark, true .....lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves .....lb.	.36	— .42
Seed .....lb.	.25	— .30
Coipaiba S. A. ....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Para .....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Copper, Acetate, distilled .....lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated .....lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate .....oz.	—	.15
Arsenite .....oz.	—	.12
Carbonate .....lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst. ....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz. ....lb.	—	.15
Hydroxide .....lb.	2.00	— .55
Iodine .....oz.	.40	— .44
Nitrate .....oz.	—	.23
Oleate, 20 p.c. ....oz.	—	.10
Sulfate (Verdigris) .....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Powdered .....lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Sulphate (Blue Vit.) .....lb.	.16	— .18
Bbls. ....lb.	.11	— .12
Powdered .....lb.	.11	— .17
Copperas .....lb.	.02	— 1.04
Coriander .....lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered .....lb.	.40	— .45
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride) .....lb.	—	—
Cote Bark .....lb.	.35	— .45
Cotin, true, ½-oz. v. ....oz.	—	— 27.00
Cotton Root Bark .....lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered .....lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass) .....lb.	—	—
Cramp Bark .....lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin .....lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Cranebill .....lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered .....lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered .....lb.	.55	— .59
Creosote, Beechwood .....oz.	.20	— .25
Carbonate .....oz.	—	.215
Phosphite .....oz.	—	—
Valerate .....oz.	—	.150
Cresol U. S. P. ....lb.	.30	— .35
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.) .....oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted .....lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Powdered .....lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Cudbear .....lb.	.45	— .55
Culver's Root .....lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed .....lb.	.30	— .35
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial .....ea.	—	— 1.25
Cypripidin (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	—
Damiana Leaves .....lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb .....lb.	.30	— .35
Root .....lb.	.50	— .55
Cut .....lb.	.48	— .50
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr. ....lb.	.25	— .32
Dermatol .....oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow .....lb.	.12	— .14
White .....lb.	.22	— .25
Dextro-quinine .....oz.	—	.37
Diacetylomorphine, Alk. ....oz.	15.40	— 16.60
Hydrochloride .....oz.	14.60	— 14.80
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl. ....lb.	—	— .80
Nominal .....lb.	—	—
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal) .....oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½-oz. v. ....vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ½-oz. ....ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighth .....oz.	20.00	— 21.00
15 gr. vials .....ea.	.75	— .85
Digitalis Leaves Eng. ....lb.	—	— 1.25
Bulk .....lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered .....lb.	.65	— .70
Pressed, ozs. ....lb.	.85	— 1.00
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v. ....ea.	—	— 2.00
Dioxygen, 16 oz. ....oz.	—	— .37
1 oz. ....oz.	—	— .20
Dionin .....oz.	20.00	— 20.30
Diucretin .....oz.	.62	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut .....lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder .....lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Dragon's Blood powdered .....lb.	.60	— .65
Extra .....lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Powdered .....lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Reeds .....lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. lbs. gr.	—	—
Duotol .....lb.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder .....lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root .....lb.	.38	— .42
Ground .....lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl. ....lb.	—	—
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. b. Nominal 1-oz. ....oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin .....15 gr. ....oz.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium .....oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries .....lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed .....lb.	.40	— .50
Juice, Sambuci .....lb.	—	— .30
Elm Bark, select .....lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure .....lb.	.30	— .35
Emetin (Resinoid) .....lb.	—	— 13.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ea.	—	— 1.00
Eosine .....oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.) .....lb.	—	—
Ergot, Russia .....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean .....oz.	—	— .70
Ergotole .....oz.	—	— 1.00
Erythroxylon (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	— 6.30
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v. gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes .....ea.	—	— .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic .....lb.	.60	— .60
Chloric .....lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct. .....lb.	.34	— .39
U. S. P., 1880 .....lb.	.39	— .36
Washed .....lb.	.32	— .37
Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P. ....lb.	.55	— 8.00
Benzoate .....lb.	—	— 2.10
Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube .....oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube .....oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor. ....oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P. ....oz.	.17	— .19
Eucalyptus Leaves .....lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine .....oz.	—	— 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 35 .....lb.	—	— 4.50
Euresol .....oz.	—	— 2.10
Pro Capillis .....oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclect. powd.) .....oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium .....lb.	.35	— .46
Powdered .....lb.	.45	— .50
Euphorine .....oz.	—	— 1.25
Equinine .....½ oz. ....oz.	—	— 1.80
Euphen .....oz.	—	— 1.40
Exalgine .....oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern .....oz.	—	— 1.55
Fennel Seed .....lb.	.75	— .80
German .....lb.	.35	— .35
French .....lb.	.35	— .35
Ferratin, 7½ gr. vials of 50 .....oz.	—	— 1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. b. ....oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrirypyrin (Hoechst) .....oz.	—	—
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c. b. 9 .....lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4 .....oz.	—	— 15
Flaxseed, cleaned .....bbls.	—	— 14.50
Less .....lb.	.10	— .13
Ground .....lb.	.10½	— .13
Foenugreek Seed .....lb.	.16	— .18
Ground .....lb.	.23	— .25
Formaldehyde .....lb.	.20½	— .35
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c. b. inc. ....lb.	—	— .50
½ lb. c. b. inc. ....lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth .....lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips .....lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol .....oz.	—	— 1.00
Galangal Root, selected .....lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered .....lb.	.40	— .45
Galbanum, strained .....lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Gambier .....lb.	.20	— .25
Gamboge, blocky .....lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Powdered .....lb.	3.15	— 3.20
Select, Pipe, bright .....lb.	3.05	— 3.15
String .....lb.	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen) .....lb.	—	—
Gelatin, French Coignets .....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
German White Gold Label .....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
German White Silver Label .....lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Gelsemin (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelsemine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	— 5.00
Gelsemium Root .....lb.	.16	— .20
Sulphate, 15 gr. v. ....lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered .....lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root .....lb.	.35	— .40
Ginger Root, African .....lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered .....lb.	.25	— .30
Jamaica, bleached .....lb.	.28	— .33
Ground .....lb.	.33	— .36
Powdered .....lb.	.35	— .38
Ginseng .....lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate) .....lb.	—	—
Glucose .....lb.	.12	— .15
Glyeerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added .....lb.	.64	— .66
in cans .....lb.	.66	— .68
Less .....lb.	.73	— .75
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl. ....lb.	—	—
Nominal .....lb.	—	—
1 oz. ....oz.	—	— .80
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal .....oz.	—	— 1.00
God Powder .....lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, gr. g.v. ....doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ¼ oz. v. ....oz.	—	— 12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v. ....doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol) .....lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root .....lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered .....lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise .....lb.	4.50	— —
Powdered .....lb.	4.50	— —
Grindelia Robusta Herb .....lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa .....lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin .....lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered .....lb.	.50	— .55
Wood rasped .....lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol Liquid .....oz.	1.60	— 1.65
Carbonate .....oz.	6.00	— 6.50
Phosphite .....oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac, Salol) .....oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote) .....oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiacuin .....oz.	—	— 1.00
Guaran (Paulinia) .....lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Powdered .....lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin) .....oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips Sheet .....lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Helcosol .....lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Heliotropin .....lb.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd. .....lb.	.30	— .38
Helmitol .....lb.	—	—
Hemlock Bark crushed .....lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered .....lb.	.18	— .20
Gum .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol .....oz.	—	— 80
Hemoglobin .....oz.	—	— .30
Hemp Seed .....lb.	.13	— .15
Hemol .....lb.	.80	— .85
Henbane Leaves, Eng. .....lb.	4.75	— 5.00
German .....lb.	3.60	— 3.85
Powdered .....lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves .....lb.	.30	— .35
Heroin, 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	— .85
Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v. ....ea.	.35	— .85
Hexamethylenamine .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hieracium, 1 gm. vials .....ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk. .....gr.	.54	— .65
Hydrobromide .....gr.	.54	— .65
Hydrochloride .....gr.	.54	— .65
Salicylate and Sulphate .....gr.	.54	— .65
Honey, strained .....lb.	.18	— .20
Hops, select (1915) .....lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs. ....lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves .....lb.	.30	— .35
Hydracetin .....oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root .....lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C. P. ....oz.	24.00	— 26.00
Hydrochloride .....oz.	24.00	— 26.00
Sulphate .....oz.	24.00	— 26.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....ea.	—	— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate .....oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl. ....lb.	2.55	— 2.62
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol. Medicinal .....lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical .....lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob. 1 gr. v. gr.	.67	— .78
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp. 15 gr. vials .....ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystals, white .....gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide .....gr.	.08	— .10
Hypnone .....oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer.) .....oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss .....lb.	.32	— .35
Ichthahbin .....oz.	—	—
do Tablets 5 gr. 10 Oin bet. ..	—	— 1.05

## New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	.30
Indigo Bengal, true	oz.	3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.55	— .65
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.80	— .85
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Monobromide	oz.	—	.50
Monochloride	oz.	—	.75
Trichloride	oz.	—	.95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	—
25 p.c.	oz.	—	—
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.40	— 4.80
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	—
Iodothyrene, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.85	— 2.95
Powdered	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.22	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoyl	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst. U. S. P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.02
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
and Quin, Cit. U. S. P.	lb.	(12 p. c.) Scales	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	— 4.60	
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated	lb.	.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	— 3.00	
Phosphate, gran., lb. bota.	lb.	.85	— .90
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1-lb. pots	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosph., Scales Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas) ... 100 lbs.	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst. pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartarate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass., Scales	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Tersulph., Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	— 2.23	
Valerate	lb.	.80	— .90
Isarol, glass bota.	lb.	— 3.70	
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.60	— .70
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	— 2.25	
Tequity Seed (Abras Preca-	oz.	.10	— .12
torius)	oz.	.30	— .35
Job's Tears	lb.	— 3.66	
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	— .15
Kamala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	— 2.25	
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Koussia powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Lactophenin	oz.	— 1.00	
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline	lb.	—	—
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	.60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	.75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.32	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.37	— .42
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.40	— .45
Extra	lb.	.45	— .50
Hand picked	lb.	.55	— .60
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.23	— .28
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	— .25
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Lecithin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel Ribbons	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	.85
Licorice Barracco $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	lb.	—	—
Corigliano	lb.	—	—
Mass	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.064	— .11
Assort., 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.17	— .20
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .23
Benzoyl	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	.285
Bitartrate	oz.	—	.25
Bromide	lb.	—	.320
Carbonate	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Chloride	oz.	—	.27
Citrate	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	—
Iodide	oz.	—	.48
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .38
Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.42	— .47
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Lobelina (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lobestone	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .30
London-Purple	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Lycetol	oz.	—	.425
Lycopodium	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Mace, whole	lb.	.80	— .90
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.	lb.	—	—
Magnesium, Benzoyl	oz.	—	.45
Carbonate, U. S. P. ... 4 oz.	lb.	.37	— .39
2 oz.	lb.	.38	— .40
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	.42
Lactate	oz.	—	.25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	oz.	—	.40
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	.36	— .38
Technical	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.19	— .20
Technical, kegs	lb.	—	.17
Bbls.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Technical	lb.	.245	— 2.60
Peroxide	oz.	.06	— .08
Phosphate, pure	oz.	1.15	— 1.25
Salicylate	lb.	.05	— .10
Sulphate (Sal Epsom)	lb.	.20	— .25
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .30
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	—
Blue, small	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	.40
Chloride, cryst. med.	oz.	—	.10
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.75	— .85
Hypophosphite	lb.	.32	— .36
Iodide	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Lactate	oz.	—	.42
Oxide black powder	lb.	.15	— .20
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Small	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Sorts	lb.	.85	— .90
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.30	— .85
Matio leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.30	— 4.10
Mercury	lb.	.40	— 1.50
Ammon., pure precip.	lb.	2.35	— 2.60
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.95	— 2.15
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bisulphate	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Bromide	oz.	—	.40
Mercury, Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.65
Chloride Mild (cal'l)	lb.	2.09	— 2.30
Iodide, green, Proft.	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.15
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2.26	— 2.50
Yellow	oz.	—	— 26
Salicylate	oz.	—	.22
Sulphate (Turp. M'I)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	.6
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—	—
1-oz.	oz.	—	—
Methylene, Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	—
Millet Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
German	lb.	—	—
Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol	oz.	—	—
(chem. ident. with metol).	oz.	—	—
Morphine, Acet. $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Alkaloid, pure $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	lb.	12.25	— 13.00
Hydrobromide, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	lb.	12.25	— 13.00
Hydrochloride, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	lb.	12.25	— 13.00
Meconate	oz.	—	— 14.00
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	lb.	10.80	— 12.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. vial	oz.	10.85	— 12.00
Valerate, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	lb.	—	—
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.26	— .31
White	lb.	.35	— .40
Myrrh (Resinoid)	lb.	.45	— .50
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.13	— .20
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.13	— .20
Naphthol, Alpha	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Beta, resumb.	lb.	—	—
Beta, Benzoyl	lb.	—	—
Narcotine, pure $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. ea.	ea.	—	—
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	—
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	.15
Bromide	oz.	—	.10
Chloride	oz.	—	.10
Iodide	oz.	—	.10
Sulphate	oz.	—	.10
Nirvanic	oz.	—	—
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	—
Novaspirin	oz.	—	—
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	—
Tablets, 100s	oz.	—	—
Novocain	oz.	—	—
Hydroch. (Hoechst) 5 gram vials	ea.	—	—
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Nutmegs	lb.	.35	— .46
Extra large	lb.	.80	— .90
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Without acid	lb.	17.00	— 18.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.75
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	—	—
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bay	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Benne (Sesame), Imported	lb.	—	—
Bibs. or less	gal.	—	—
Bergamot	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Birch, Tar Crude	lb.	.50	— .55
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cade	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Camphor	lb.	.30	— .35
Capsicum	oz.	—	—
Caraway	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Cassia	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Castor, American	lb.	.27	— .35
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	—
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Citronella	lb.	.65	— .75
Cloves	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Cocoanut	lb.	.34	— .40
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	3.10	— 3.25
Norwegian	gal.	4.60	— 4.70
Bibs.	oz.	123.00	— 125.00
Martin's	oz.	—	—

JULY 4, 1917]

## DRUG &amp; CHEMICAL MARKETS

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## New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copiba, pure .....	lb. 1.20	- 1.25
Coriander .....	oz. 1.20	- 1.35
Cottonseed, yel. & wh. ....	gal. 1.65	- 1.70
Croton .....	lb. 1.20	- 1.30
Cubeb .....	lb. 6.50	- 7.00
Cumin .....	lb. 6.50	- 7.00
Dill .....	oz. .45	- .50
Eriogon, true .....	lb. 1.50	- 2.00
Fennel Seed, pure .....	lb. 4.75	- 5.00
Eucalyptus .....	lb. 1.25	- 1.35
Fuel, Crude .....	gal. 4.75	- 5.25
Pure .....	lb. .90	- 1.10
Gaultheria Leaf .....	lb. 4.75	- 5.00
Geranium, Rose .....	lb. 16.50	- 18.50
Turkish .....	lb. 14.50	- 15.00
Ginger .....	oz. .55	- .60
Gingergrass .....	lb. 2.00	- 2.25
Harrlem, Dutch .....	gross 7.00	- 7.50
Sylvester's .....	doz. 3.00	- 3.25
Hemlock .....	lb. 1.00	- 1.15
Henbane .....	lb. -	- 1.50
Juniper Berries .....	lb. 19.00	- 20.00
Wood Comp'd .....	lb. 2.75	- 3.00
Lard .....	gal. 2.00	- 2.10
Lavender, Mitcham .....	oz. -	-
Flowers .....	lb. 6.00	- 6.25
Garden, French .....	lb. 1.00	- 1.25
Spike .....	lb. 1.40	- 1.50
Lemon .....	lb. 1.40	- 1.50
Lemongrass .....	lb. 1.50	- 1.60
Limes, expressed .....	lb. 3.40	- 3.50
Distilled .....	lb. 1.35	- 1.50
Linseed, boiled .....	gal. 1.28	- 1.33
Raw .....	gal. 1.27	- 1.32
Lobelia .....	oz. -	- .75
Mace, distilled .....	lb. 3.25	- 4.00
Expressed .....	lb. 1.40	- 1.50
Male Fern, Ethereal .....	oz. 1.45	- 1.55
Mustard, artificial .....	oz. 1.85	- 2.50
Essential .....	oz. 1.90	- 1.95
Musk .....	oz. -	- 1.25
Neatsfoot .....	gal. 1.90	- 2.00
Neroli, Bigarade, best .....	oz. 3.50	- 4.00
Petale, extra .....	oz. 4.00	- 4.25
Nutmeg .....	lb. 1.90	- 2.00
Olive, Lucca, Cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal .....	gal. 3.50	- 3.60
and 1-gal. cans .....	gal. 3.25	- 3.35
3 and 6 gal. cans .....	gal. 1.75	- 1.85
Malaga .....	gal. 2.70	- 3.00
Pompeian .....	lb. 2.25	- 2.50
Orange, bitter .....	lb. 3.25	- 3.50
Sweet .....	lb. .35	- .90
Orangeum, mixture .....	lb. .16	- .20
Palm Lagos .....	lb. .35	- .40
Kernel .....	lb. .35	- .40
Paraffin, Domestic .....	gal. 1.40	- 1.50
Light .....	gal. -	-
Russian .....	gal. -	-
Patchouli .....	oz. 1.25	- 1.30
Peach Kernels .....	lb. .45	- .55
Peanut .....	gal. 1.85	- 1.90
Pennyroyal .....	lb. 2.30	- 2.60
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.) .....	lb. -	-
Peppermint, N. Y. .....	lb. 2.75	- 3.30
Horchikiss .....	lb. 3.75	- 4.00
Western .....	lb. 2.75	- 3.30
Petit Grain .....	oz. .75	- .85
Fimenta .....	lb. 3.30	- 3.40
Pine Needles .....	lb. 1.10	- 1.70
Rape Seed .....	gal. 1.90	- 2.00
Rhodinol .....	oz. -	- 4.00
Rhodium .....	oz. .30	- .40
Rose, Kissanlik .....	oz. 26.00	- 26.50
Artificial .....	oz. 3.50	- 4.00
Rosemary Flowers .....	lb. 1.00	- 1.15
Trieste .....	lb. .75	- .90
Rosin .....	gal. .40	- .76
Rue, pure .....	oz. .50	- .60
Sage .....	oz. -	- .40
Salad, Union Oil Co. ....	gal. 1.65	- 1.70
Sandalwood, English .....	lb. 13.00	- 13.75
West Indian .....	lb. 7.50	- 8.00
Sassafras .....	lb. .75	- .80
Savin .....	lb. 9.50	- 10.00
Spearmint, pure .....	lb. 2.50	- 2.75
Sperm, winter, bleached .....	gal. 1.55	- 1.65
Spruce .....	lb. .75	- .90
Tansy .....	lb. 3.25	- 3.75
Tar, U. S. P. ....	gal. .40	- .50
Thyme, commercial .....	lb. .35	- .75
Red, No. 1 .....	lb. 1.55	- 1.65
White .....	lb. 1.75	- 2.00
Whale .....	gal. .70	- .75
Wine, Ethereal, light .....	lb. 4.00	- 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes .....	lb. 5.50	- 6.50
Wintergreen .....	lb. 4.75	- 5.00
Synthetic .....	lb. 1.40	- 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore .....	lb. 4.80	- 5.00
Wormwood Amer., good .....	lb. 5.75	- 6.00
Ylang Ylang, true .....	oz. 4.50	- 5.50
Ointment, Citrine .....	lb. .83	- .90
Iodine .....	lb. -	- 1.00
Mercurial, $\frac{1}{2}$ mercury .....	lb. 1.31	- 1.40
1-3 Mercury .....	lb. .95	- 1.05
Zinc Oxide .....	lb. -	- .50
Opium (Natural) .....	lb. 30.00	- 32.00
Granulated .....	lb. 31.00	- 35.00
U. S. P. powdered .....	lb. 31.50	- 35.50
Orange Flowers .....	lb. 1.30	- 1.45
Peel, Curacao .....	lb. .10	- .18
Orphol .....	oz. -	-
Orris, Florentine .....	lb. .30	- .35
Select Finger .....	lb. 2.40	- 2.50
Verona .....	lb. .20	- .25
Orthoform .....	oz. -	- 3.75
Oritol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl. ....	lb. Nominal	
1-oz. ....	oz. -	.80
Oritol Bisulphate, tubes .....	set -	.50
Ovaraden .....	oz. -	1.30
Ovararin .....	oz. 5.00	- 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U. S. P. ....	lb. -	- 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.e.a. ....	lb. -	- 2.50
Pancreatin, U. S. P. ....	oz. .25	- .30
Paprika pods, Hungarian .....	lb. .65	- .70
Paraffin .....	lb. .16	- .20
Paraforn .....	oz. .14	- .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P. ....	lb. -	- 3.00
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride) 1-oz. c.c. v. incl. ....	oz. -	-
Pareira Brava Root .....	lb. .45	- .50
Paris Green .....	lb. .55	- .58
Parsley Seed .....	lb. .28	- .33
Patchouli Leaves .....	lb. .50	- .55
Peltierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.e.a. ....	lb. -	- 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v. ....	ea. -	- 1.00
Pellitory Root .....	lb. .45	- .60
Pennyroyal, Herb .....	lb. .20	- .25
Pepper, black, clean sift .....	lb. .35	- .40
White .....	lb. .40	- .45
Peppermint Herb, Germ. ....	lb. .70	- .75
Leaves, pressed, oza. ....	lb. .25	- .35
Persian Berries .....	lb. .45	- .55
Petroleum, U. S. P., white lb. ....	lb. .21	- .27
Phenacetin (Bayer) .....	oz. -	- 2.40
do (L. & F.) .....	oz. -	- 2.10
Pheno-bromate .....	oz. -	- 2.00
Phenol-bismuth .....	oz. -	- .80
Phenolphthalein .....	oz. 1.45	- 1.60
Phosphorus, Amorphous .....	lb. 2.20	- 2.36
Photol .....	oz. -	- 4.00
Thick Herb .....	lb. .22	- .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure .....	gr. .10	- .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. ....	gr. -	- .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....	gr. -	- .40
Nitrate .....	gr. .07	- .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v. ....	gr. -	- .10
Pink Root, true .....	lb. .55	- .60
Piperidine .....	oz. -	- 1.00
Piperin .....	oz. 1.00	- 1.20
Piperazine .....	10 grm. vial -	- 3.00
Pisopseus Leaves .....	lb. .32	- .45
Pitch, Burgundy .....	lb. .28	- .32
Plaster, calcined .....	bbbl. 2.90	- 2.95
True, dentist's, sifted .....	bbbl. 4.25	- 4.50
Platinite Ammonium Chlor., 15 gr. vials .....	ea. 1.80	- 2.00
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials .....	ea. 2.00	- 2.20
Pleurisy Root .....	lb. .25	- .30
Plumbago, C. P. ....	oz. .50	- .60
Podophyllin (Resin) .....	lb. 4.00	- 4.25
Poke Berries .....	lb. .20	- .22
Root .....	lb. .16	- .20
Powdered .....	lb. .20	- .25
Poppy Heads .....	lb. .60	- .70
Seed blue (Maw) .....	lb. .85	- .90
White .....	lb. .36	- .38
Potassa, Caustic, com. ....	lb. 1.00	- 1.15
White sticks .....	lb. 1.55	- 1.65
Potassium Acetate .....	lb. 1.60	- 1.65
Arsenate .....	oz. .12	- .15
Benzonite .....	oz. -	- .15
Bicarbonate .....	lb. 1.55	- 1.75
Bichromate .....	lb. .50	- .55
Bisulphite, cryst. ....	lb. -	- .80
C. P. ....	lb. 1.00	- 1.25
Bisulphite .....	lb. 1.60	- 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered .....	lb. .51	- .55
Borate .....	lb. -	.90
Potassium Bromide .....	lb. 1.15	- 1.35
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)lb. ....	lb. 1.00	- 1.10
U. S. P. ....	lb. 1.60	- 1.75
Chlorate .....	lb. .58	- .72
Granulated .....	lb. .78	- .85
Powdered .....	lb. .59	- .73
Chloride, C. P. ....	lb. 1.35	- 1.45
Citrate .....	lb. 1.95	- 2.05
Cyanide .....	lb. 2.50	- 2.75
Fluoride .....	lb. 3.75	- 4.00
Glycerophosphate .....	oz. .27	- .30
Hypophosphite .....	lb. 2.25	- 2.35
Iodide .....	lb. 3.00	- 3.15
Iodate .....	oz. -	- .35
Lactate 75-80 p.c. ....	lb. -	- 2.80
Lactophosphate .....	oz. .20	- .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb. ....	lb. 1.50	- 1.80
Nitrate .....	lb. .40	- .54
Powdered .....	lb. .35	- .45
C. P. ....	lb. .50	- .60
Permanganate .....	lb. 5.00	- 5.50
Phenoisulphonate .....	oz. -	- .32
C. P. ....	lb. -	-
Prussiate, red .....	lb. 2.80	- 2.85
Yellow .....	lb. 1.30	- 1.40
Salicylate .....	oz. .20	- .25
Sulphate .....	lb. .80	- .90
Sulphide .....	lb. 1.10	- 1.40
C. P. ....	lb. .90	- 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar) .....	lb. 1.30	- 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark .....	lb. .25	- .30
Powdered Berries .....	lb. .32	- .37
Protargol .....	lb. 1.25	- 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb .....	lb. 4.20	- 5.00
Pumpkin Seed .....	lb. .20	- .25
Pyoktanin Blue .....	oz. 2.50	- 3.00
Pyridine .....	oz. -	- .25
Pyramidon .....	oz. -	- 2.50
Pyrocatechin Resublimed .....	oz. -	- .80
Quassia, rasped .....	lb. .18	- .22
Powdered .....	lb. .24	- .28
Quebracho Bark .....	lb. .45	- .50
Queen of Meadow Leaves .....	lb. .25	- .30
Quince Seed .....	lb. 1.10	- 1.25
Quinidine, Alk., cryst. ....	oz. .82	- 1.00
Sulph .....	oz. .47	- .57
Quinine, Alkaloid .....	oz. -	- 1.64
Acetate .....	oz. -	- 1.81
Bisulphate .....	oz. .88	- 1.00
Arsenate .....	oz. -	- 1.60
Benzolate .....	oz. -	-
Citrate .....	oz. -	- 1.43
Glycerophosphate .....	oz. -	- 2.47
Hydrobromide .....	oz. -	- 1.42
Hydrochloride .....	oz. -	- 1.42
Hypophosphite .....	oz. -	- 1.61
Phenoisulphonate .....	oz. -	- 1.44
Phosphate .....	oz. -	-
Lactate .....	oz. -	- 1.61
Salicylate .....	oz. -	- 1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins .....	oz. .80	- .81
5-oz. cans .....	oz. .85	- .88
1-oz. cans .....	oz. .90	- .95
Valerate .....	oz. -	-
Rape Seed, English .....	lb. .12	- .14
German .....	lb. .10	- .12
Raspberries, dried .....	lb. .60	- .65
Red Saundars .....	lb. .16	- .20
Rennet, powder .....	oz. -	- .75
Resin, common .....	lb. .08	- .10
Good, strained, per 200 lbs. ....	lb. 8.00	- 8.25
Powdered .....	lb. .12	- .18
Resor-Bismol .....	oz. -	- 1.00
Resorcin, pure white .....	oz. -	-
Rhatany Root .....	lb. .27	- .35
Rhamn (Resinoid) .....	oz. -	-
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl. ....	lb. -	-
1-oz. ....	oz. -	-
Rhubarb, Canton .....	lb. .55	- .85
Clippings .....	lb. .35	- .45
Powdered .....	lb. .75	- 1.15
Rochelle Salt .....	lb. .41	- .47
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl. ....	lb. -	-
3-oz. bottle incl. ....	oz. -	-
Rose Leaves, pale Red .....	lb. .90	- 1.20
Rosemary Flowers .....	lb. .55	- .60
Leaves .....	lb. .40	- .45
Rotten Stone .....	lb. .07	- .10
Rubidium Bromide .....	oz. -	- 1.76
iodide, 1-oz. v. ....	ea. 2.00	- 2.25

## New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	3.00	Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	—	.15	Theophorin	oz.	—	—	.75	
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	.75	.80	Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	—	.14	Thiosinamine	lb.	—	—	—	
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—	13.00	Recrystallized	lb.	.16	—	.17	1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	—	2.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.30	—	.40	Dried	lb.	.26	—	.28	Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	—	1.60
Domestic	lb.	.50	—	.60	Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	—	.55	Thiocol	oz.	—	—	1.68
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	—	.90	Salicylate	lb.	1.20	—	1.25	Thyme herb	lb.	.20	—	.26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	—	.15	From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.25	—	5.00	Thymol	lb.	22.25	—	22.75
Salicin	oz.	1.50	—	1.60	Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	—	.20	Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	18.50	—	19.50
Salifornin	oz.	—	—	Liquid	lb.	.06	—	.08	Thyroids	lb.	—	—	16.00	
Salipyrin	oz.	—	—	Silicofluoride	oz.	—	—	Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	—	.65		
Salol	lb.	2.00	—	Succinate	lb.	6.00	—	6.50	With leaves	lb.	.40	—	.50	
Salophen	tube	1.50	—	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	—	.05	Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	.55	—	.60	
Salouquine	oz.	—	—	Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	—	.12	Oxide, pure	lb.	.80	—	.90	
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)	—	—	—	Dry	lb.	.08	—	.12	Toluene	lb.	—	—	.50	
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	—	Sulphide	lb.	.30	—	.35	Tolypyrin	oz.	—	—	1.25	
Ground	lb.	.60	—	Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	—	.17	Tomentilla Root	lb.	.40	—	.50	
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.60	—	Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	—	.27	Triphenin	oz.	—	—	.50	
Sanguinaria (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8.	lb.	1.00	—	1.60	Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	—	3.00	
Santonin	oz.	2.95	—	Valerate	oz.	—	—	Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	—	2.75		
Saponin crude	lb.	—	—	and Potassium Tartrate	—	—	—	Powdered	lb.	2.45	—	2.85		
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	—	(Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	—	.44	Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	—	.50	
Mexican cut	lb.	.35	—	Sparteine, Sulph.	oz.	5.10	—	5.20	Venice, true clothy	lb.	4.00	—	4.10	
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	Spermactin, Leaves, oza.	lb.	.34	—	.38	Artificial	lb.	.18	—	.20	
Bark	lb.	.17	—	Spermactin, cakes	lb.	.36	—	.38	Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	—	1.00	
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	—	Spikenard Root	lb.	.35	—	.40	Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	—	.20	
Satrapol	oz.	—	—	Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	—	.35	
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	—	Extra	lb.	1.50	—	1.65	False	lb.	.40	—	.45	
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	—	Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.64	—	.74	Uran. Acetate, 1-oz. g.v.	7 oz.	—	—	.40	
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med.	oz.	—	—	Aromatic	lb.	.60	—	.65	Uran. Acetate, 1-oz. g.v.	7 oz.	—	—	.60	
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	oz.	3.50	—	Ether, comp.	lb.	.18	—	.20	Chlor., 1-oz. g.v.	7 oz.	—	—	.45	
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v.	oz.	.75	—	Nitrous, U. S. P.	lb.	.52	—	.60	Nitrate, 1-lb. g.a.b. 14	lb.	—	—	9.00	
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.46	—	.55	1-oz. g.s.b. 7	oz.	—	—	.40	
Senega Root	lb.	.80	—	Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	—	.58	Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	—	.50	
Seidleit's Mixture	lb.	.32	—	Starch, iodized	lb.	.20	—	.24	Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	—	.20	
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.75	—	Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	—	.60	Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	—	.90	
Powdered	lb.	.60	—	Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered	lb.	.95	—	1.00	
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.35	—	Powdered	lb.	.26	—	.30	Belgian	lb.	.90	—	1.00	
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	—	Storax, liquid	lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	1.00	—	1.10		
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	—	Stovain,	dor.	—	—	Vanillin	oz.	.80	—	.87		
3-oz.	oz.	—	—	½-oz.	dor.	—	—	Veratrine	oz.	—	—	22		
Sequia, True	oz.	—	—	Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.35	—	.40	Sulphate	oz.	—	—	2.40	
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root) lb.	oz.	.50	—	Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50	Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	—	.20	
Silver Chloride	oz.	.73	—	Pressed, oza.	lb.	.28	—	.32	Verdigiris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	—	.50	
Citrate	oz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.22	Veronal	oz.	—	—	4.20	
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	—	Stromonium Acetate	oz.	.25	—	.28	Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	—	5.00	
Iodide	oz.	—	—	Bromide	oz.	.10	—	.12	100's	—	—	—	1.25	
Lactate	oz.	—	—	Carbonate	lb.	.50	—	.60	Vervain Root	lb.	.28	—	.35	
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.55	—	Chloride	lb.	.40	—	.60	Violet Flowers	lb.	1.15	—	.18	
Fused Cones	oz.	.65	—	Iodide	oz.	.24	—	.28	Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	—	.50	
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	—	Lactate	oz.	.18	—	.22	Bark of Tree	lb.	.23	—	.35	
Oxide	oz.	—	—	Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	—	.40	Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.25	
Simaruba Bark of Root	lb.	.10	—	Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	—	Water Pepper	lb.	.20	—	.25		
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.35	—	Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	—	3.00	Wax, Bay	lb.	.40	—	.45	
Powdered	lb.	.32	—	Salicylate	lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Bees, yellow	lb.	.65	—	.75	
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.29	—	Strophantus Seed, brown	lb.	1.50	—	1.75	Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.70	—	.75	
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	Green	lb.	2.65	—	2.75	Japan	lb.	.30	—	.35	
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	—	Powdered	lb.	2.80	—	2.85	White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.35	—	.40	
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.20	—	Strychnine, Acetate, ½th oz. v.	lb.	2.25	—	2.38	Powdered	lb.	.26	—	.30	
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	—	Arsenate	lb.	2.10	—	2.15	White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	—	.20	
White Conti's	lb.	.38	—	Arsenite	lb.	—	—	Whiting	lb.	.05	—	.07		
Soft, green	lb.	.28	—	Glycerophosphate, ½ oz. v.	lb.	—	—	Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	—	.16		
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	—	Hypophosphite	lb.	—	—	Ground	lb.	.14	—	.18		
Cut	lb.	.23	—	Nitrate, ½th oz. v.	lb.	—	—	Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	—	33		
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	Phosphate	lb.	—	—	White	lb.	—	—	1		
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.50	—	Sulphate, ½th oz. v.	lb.	—	—	Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.25		
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks	oz.	—	—	Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	—	Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	—	.75		
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.20	—	Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.52	—	.54	Witch Hazel, Extract double	lb.	1.05	—	1.08	
Arsenite	lb.	.25	—	1-lb. cartons	lb.	.52	—	.54	Distilled Barrels	gal.	.86	—	.87	
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.75	—	Sulfonalfatty, Bayer L. & F.	oz.	—	—	Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	—	.20		
Benzoate	lb.	7.50	—	Subphonethylmeth. U. S. P.	oz.	1.00	—	1.06	Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	—	.18	
Bicarbonate	lb.	.03	—	Sulphonethylmeth. U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	—	1.35	Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.90	—	.95	
Bichromate	lb.	.35	—	Sulphothyl	lb.	—	—	Xerowood Herb	lb.	.25	—	.30		
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	—	Sulphur Chloride	lb.	.09	—	.11	Xerowood	lb.	.18	—	.22	
Bitartrate	lb.	.20	—	Flowers	lb.	.28	—	.32	Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	—	.55	
Bromide	lb.	.65	—	Iodide	lb.	.55	—	.60	Benzoate	oz.	.90	—	1.00	
Cacdoylate, 1 oz.	ca.	3.20	—	Lac precipitated	lb.	.06	—	.07	Bromide	oz.	.20	—	.25	
Carbon (Sal Soda)	lb.	.02%	—	Roll	lb.	.11	—	.13	Chloride, fused	lb.	.70	—	.75	
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.13	—	Washed	lb.	.12	—	.16	Granulated	lb.	.35	—	.40	
Dried purified	lb.	.16	—	Sumac bark	lb.	.35	—	.40	Iodide	oz.	.28	—	.32	
Granulated	lb.	.05	—	Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.07%	—	.12	Metallic C. P.	lb.	.45	—	.50	
Chlorate	lb.	.02%	—	Tammarinds	kg.	4.75	—	5.00	Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	—	.25	
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	—	Tannalbin	oz.	—	—	Lactophosphate	oz.	—	—	—		
Chloride	lb.	.55	—	Tannoform	oz.	—	—	Oxide, American	lb.	.25	—	.30		
Citrate	lb.	.15	—	Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	1.00	—	1.10	Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.90	—	.95	
Cyanide	lb.	.80	—	Tartar Emetic	lb.	.70	—	.76	Peroxide	lb.	2.70	—	2.80	
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	lb.	.40	—	Terbene (Optic, inact.)	lb.	—	—	Phenate	oz.	—	—	—		
Hypophosphite	lb.	.18	—	Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.	lb.	.60	—	.65	Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	
Hypophosphite	lb.	.15	—	Terpinol	lb.	.95	—	1.05	Permanganate	oz.	—	—	—	
Hypophosphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	—	Thalline sulphate	oz.	7.50	—	8.00	Phosphate	lb.	1.25	—	1.40	
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02%	—	Purified	kg.	—	—	Phosphide	oz.	.30	—	.35		
Granular	lb.	.02%	—	Tamarinds	kg.	—	—	Salicylate	oz.	—	—	—		
Granular	lb.	.425	—	Tannalbin	oz.	—	—	Stearate	lb.	—	—	—		
Lactophosphate	lb.	.20	—	Tannoform	oz.	—	—	Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	—	.10		
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b.	9 lb.	—	—	Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	—	—	C. P.	lb.	.18	—	.25		
Nitrate	lb.	.17	—	Tartar Emetic	lb.	.70	—	.76	Valerate	lb.	—	—	11.00	
Nitrite	lb.	.17	—	Terbene (Optic, inact.)	lb.	—	—	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00		
Oxalate	lb.	.15	—	Terpin Hydrate	lb.	—	—	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00		
Perborate	lb.	.55	—	Terpinol	lb.	—	—	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00		
Permanganate	lb.	—	—	Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	—	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00		
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	Purified	oz.	—	—	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00		
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	—	—	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00		
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	Tartar Emetic	lb.	.70	—	.76	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00	
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	Terbene (Optic, inact.)	lb.	—	—	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00		
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	Terpin Hydrate	lb.	—	—	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00		
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	Terpinol	lb.	—	—	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00		
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	—	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00		
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	Purified	oz.	—	—	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00		
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	—	—	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00		
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	Tartar Emetic	lb.	.70	—	.76	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00	
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	Terbene (Optic, inact.)	lb.	—	—	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00		
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	Terpin Hydrate	lb.	—	—	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00		
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	Terpinol	lb.	—	—	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00		
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	—	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00		
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	Purified	oz.	—	—	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00		
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	—	—	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00		
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	Tartar Emetic	lb.	.70	—	.76	oz.	lb.	—	—	11.00	
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	Terbene (										

# Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from June 25 to July 2—Exports for Month of May

## Imports

**ACID—**  
15,000 pounds, \$1,302, carbolic.  
11,756 pounds, \$35,378, oxalic.  
9,960 pounds, \$10,458, cresylic.  
2,300 pounds, \$1,650, tartaric.

**ALIZARINE—**  
2,000 pounds, \$7,657.

**AMMONIAC, SAL—**  
15,550 pounds, \$1,595.

**AMMONIUM, CARBONATE—**  
7,680 pounds, \$9,309.

**ARGOLS—**  
81,174 pounds, \$16,264.

47,095 pounds, \$90,367.

38,126 pounds, \$6,189.

**BEANS—**  
8,881 pounds, \$14,558, vanilla.  
84 pounds, \$232, vanilla.

6 bushels, \$18, castor.

8,904 bushels, \$13,707, castor.

8,880 pounds, \$14,557, vanilla.

**BENZINE—**  
5,397,566 gallons, \$833,886.

**BERRIES—**  
64,450 pounds, \$2,867, juniper.

**CAMPHOR—**  
11,500 pounds, \$8,831, refined.

43,500 pounds, \$196,446, refined.

8,890 pounds, \$3,302, crude.

49 pounds, \$174, crude.

83,400 pounds, \$267,447, crude.

**CUTTLEFISH BONE—**  
9,200 pounds, \$1,748.

**COCONUT OIL—**  
22,224 pounds, \$3,184.

1,390,733 pounds, \$143,646.

**DYES AND DYESTUFFS—**

2,668 pounds, \$6,142, natural indigo.

82,370 pounds, \$166,515, natural indigo.

136,013 pounds, \$81,104, natural indigo.

150,000 pounds, \$322,030, natural indigo.

16,128 pounds, \$8,051, orchil liquor.

**ESSENTIAL OILS—**

52,750 pounds, \$42,387, lemon.

51,000 pounds, \$41,206, various.

70,000 pounds, \$62,103, various.

99,000 pounds, \$65,150, various.

790 pounds, \$3,750, lemon.

**FLOWERS—**

2,200 pounds, \$25,740, saffron.

3,300 pounds, \$1,650, chamomile.

**GELATIN—**

4,677 pounds, \$3,938.

8,960 pounds, \$8,960.

**GLYCERIN—**

33,917 pounds, \$14,325, crude.

1,652 pounds, \$316, crude.

**GUMS—**

18,450 pounds, \$36,531, tragacanth.

49,800 pounds, \$10,458, arabic.

**HERBS—**

500 pounds, medicinal.

2,772 pounds, wormwood.

**IODINE—**

111,462 pounds, \$261,067.

490 pounds, \$1,694.

**IRON OXIDE—**

32,450 pounds,

33,630 pounds.

**LACTARINE—**

235,009 pounds, \$42,082.

307,630 pounds, \$53,664.

**LIME—**

393,265 pounds, \$103,562, citrate.

3,940 pounds, \$679, citrate.

96,250 pounds, carbonate.

15,050 pounds, tartrate.

**LEAVES—**

126 barrels, 126,000 pounds, coltsfoot.

209 barrels, 14,715 pounds, sage.

64 bags, 13,420 pounds, thyme.

**MANNA—**

20 cases, 2,600 pounds.

**MANGROVE BARK—**

143 tons, \$4,337.

92 tons, \$2,285.

21 tons, \$468.

## MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—

\$876, medicinal.

\$435, medicinal.

\$2,616, medicinal.

\$3,050, drugs.

\$1,050, medicinal.

## MOSS, ICELAND—

3 bales, 450 pounds.

## OILS—

29,201 gallons, \$13,200, peanut.

14,512 gallons, \$11,914, peanut.

230 gallons, \$290, rapeseed.

240 gallons, \$65, castor.

240 gallons, \$90, bay.

4,370 gallons, \$4,807, cottonseed.

9,240 pounds, \$7,600, fusel.

2,432 pounds, \$140, palm.

## OPIUM—

677 pounds, \$35,673.

3,568 pounds, \$18,922.

## PALM OIL—

728,865 pounds, \$94,041.

## PERFUMERY—

\$214,907, France.

\$98, Italy.

\$5,165, Switzerland.

## POTASSIUM CARBONATE—

900 pounds, \$18.

500 pounds, \$153.

45,140 pounds, \$25,542.

## POTASSIUM, SALTS, MISCELLANEOUS

79,460 pounds, \$29,767.

## QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—

8,085,275 pounds, \$672,033.

## QUEBRACHO WOOD—

6,541 tons, \$7,653.

3,049 tons, \$5,825.

## QUININE—

36,139 ounces, sulphate.

5,000 ounces, sulphate.

## ROOTS—

1,184,458 pounds, \$62,945, licorice.

16,865 pounds, \$2,492, licorice.

4,480 pounds, \$93, ginger.

8 pounds, \$136, ginger.

86,892 pounds, \$13,096, Jamaica ginger.

1,300 pounds, \$245, ginger.

2,310 pounds, \$1,088, althea.

205 pounds, \$1,805, arrow.

200 pounds, \$480, colchicum.

1,794 pounds, \$717, hellebore.

8,650 pounds, \$1,038, jalap.

394,700 pounds, \$315,760, licorice.

11,346 pounds, \$1,474, orris.

## SOAP, CASTILE—

1,348 pounds, \$165.

165,406 pounds, \$16,469.

## SODIUM CYANIDE—

2,464 pounds, \$1,012.

33,600 pounds, \$10,528.

## SOYA BEAN OIL—

139,600 pounds, \$10,182.

## SPICES—

361,853 pounds, \$33,653, Batavia cassia.

53,333 pounds, \$3,176, Japanese cassia.

73,333 pounds, \$7,251, Chinese cassia.

76,664 pounds, \$6,721, Chinese cassia.

181,500 pounds, \$57,196, cloves.

## SUMAC—

1,546,812 pounds, \$55,344.

## TALC—

1,058,203 pounds, \$2,963.

577,605 pounds, \$7,062.

132,000 pounds, \$1,220.

## WAX—

485 pounds, \$132, bees.

979 pounds, \$355, bees.

53,227 pounds, \$23,181, bees.

3,894 pounds, \$52,610, bees.

19,973 pounds, \$7,694, vegetable.

2,240 pounds, \$516, vegetable.

107,759 pounds, \$53,215, vegetable.

## Exports

### ACID, SULPHURIC—

148,000 pounds, \$2,169, Mexico.

2,985 pounds, \$99, Jamaica.

2,230 pounds, \$128, Trinidad.

857 pounds, \$36, British West Indies.

73,678 pounds, \$1,260, Cuba.

### ALCOHOL—

176 gallons, \$121, British West Indies.

314 gallons, \$247, Jamaica.

29 gallons, \$20, Barbados.

100 gallons, \$170, Mexico.

### BARK EXTRACTS—

\$790, Jamaica.

\$203, Cuba.

\$110, San Domingo.

\$1,745, Argentina.

\$2,102, Brazil.

\$1,378, Chile.

### CALCIUM CARBIDE—

35,000 pounds, \$1,338, Panama.

43,000 pounds, \$1,993, Salvador.

2,577 pounds, \$108, Mexico.

9,000 pounds, \$362, Barbados.

### COPPER SULPHATE—

3,035,063 pounds, \$307,645, France.

45,000 pounds, \$6,075, Norway.

271,222 pounds, \$39,435, Portugal.

40,800 pounds, \$3,444, Spain.

200 pounds, \$25, Nicaragua.

### DYES AND DYESTUFFS—

\$700, Denmark.

\$30,375, France.

\$282,824, Italy.

\$1,318, Netherlands.

\$15,795, Portugal.

\$203,635, Spain.

\$70, Sweden.

### FLAVORING EXTRACTS—

\$33, Trinidad.

\$794, Jamaica.

\$114, Barbados.

\$1,173, Newfoundland.

\$2,823, Mexico.

\$83, Salvador.

\$769, Panama.

\$42, Nicaragua.

### GLUCOSE—

364,679 pounds, \$12,439, Scotland.

6,574 pounds, \$318, Canada.

6,316 pounds, \$510, Panama.

### PEPPERMINT OIL—

10 pounds, \$23, Trinidad.

3 pounds, \$8, Dutch West Indies.

142 pounds, \$404, British Indies.

141 pounds, \$354, Hong Kong.

### PERFUMERY—

\$156, Costa Rica.

\$774, Guatemala.

\$1,572, Honduras.

\$1,003, Nicaragua.

\$728, Panama.

### PETROLEUM JELLY—

\$173, Scotland.

\$14, Bermuda.

\$21, Nicaragua.

\$914, Panama.

\$33, Salvador.

\$747, Mexico.

\$305, Newfoundland.

\$201, Barbados.

### QUICKSILVER—

150 pounds, \$226, Chile.

1,500 pounds, \$2,380, Argentina.

177 pounds, \$240, Cuba.

281 pounds, \$470, Nicaragua.

### ROOTS AND HERBS—

\$324, Scotland.

\$33, Costa Rica.

\$207, Nicaragua.

\$273, Panama.

\$29, Salvador.

\$997, Mexico.

### SODIUM, MISCELLANEOUS SALTS—

\$13,639, Spain.

\$35,682, England.

\$26,730, Sweden.

\$206, Bermuda.

\$3,231, Costa Rica.

\$366, Guatemala.

### SPONGES—

227 pounds, \$351, Argentina.

60 pounds, \$51, Hayti.

32 pounds, \$54, Cuba.

3 pounds, \$2, Trinidad.

### SULPHUR, CRUDE—

265 tons, \$12,721, Argentina.

208 tons, \$10,475, Brazil.

### ZINC OXIDE—

72,300 pounds, \$7,057, Canada.

210 pounds, \$27, Costa Rica.

286 pounds, \$41, Nicaragua.

100 pounds, \$5, Panama.

[JULY 4, 1917]

### TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

The American bark John H. Kirby, tonnage, 1,286, has been chartered to bring a cargo of sulphur from Sabine to New York.

The Independent American Oil & Sulphur Corporation has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of \$15,000,000.

The Virginia Chlorine Products Corporation, chemicals and dyes, has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of \$1,500,000. Incorporators: C. J. Kulberg, New York; H. Van Ardsale, Newark, N. J., and D. A. Woodcock, Passaic, N. J.

The Thomas & Betts Company of Elizabeth, manufacturers of chemicals, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$300,000. Incorporators: Robert McK. Thomas, Meandham; Hobart D. Betts, Englewood, and Adnah McMurtrie, New York City.

The Intermediate Chemical Corporation, of No. 120 Broadway, with factory at West Nutley, N. J., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities \$56,035 and assets \$31,870. The company was incorporated on December 12, 1916, with capital stock of \$50,000, and Chas. D. Burrage, Jr., of Boston, was treasurer.

Exports for May from the port of New York included the following products: Bark extracts, \$99,790; calcium carbide, \$57,933; copper sulphate, \$396,108; dyes and dyestuffs, \$1,069,817; medicines, \$521,091; petroleum jelly, \$93,171; soda salts, \$1,256,101; other chemicals, \$4,051,875; paraffin, \$1,208,592.

The glycerin industry, says the *Japan Gazette*, has attained remarkable development since the outbreak of the war. The Government is now granting pecuniary aid to those engaged in this particular line of industry and the result has been the establishment of the Japan Glycerin Manufacturing Co. and several other concerns. Before the war none of these companies existed and consumers in Japan relied entirely upon imports from the United States and other countries. The output of the Japan Glycerin Manufacturing Co. alone amounts to 300 tons a month, and in the course of the next few years the imports of this commodity will, it is believed, be nearly checked.

A recent issue of the Madras Mail contained the following item concerning the distillation of sandalwood oil in the Native State of Mysore, where the disposal of sandalwood is a Government monopoly: "The resuscitation of the demand for sandalwood by some American and Continental firms, which have undertaken the work of distilling sandal oil and the success of the factory for a similar purpose established in Bangalore have resulted in rehabilitating the lucrative forest revenues of the Mysore State. The total revenue realized during the year was \$1,045,970, against \$758,350 in the year previous, the increase being due mainly to the revenue from sandalwood, which by sales and distillation produced a net profit to the State of \$502,872. Another sandal-oil distillation factory is to be established at Mysore."

### FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

24779—Quotations are desired by a man in France on rice, edible pastes, table oil and oil for making soap, and tinned goods. Catalogues should be submitted. Reference.

24765—A firm in Java wishes to buy aniline colors, dyestuffs, linseed oil, and different kinds of paint. Quotations should be

made c. i. f. Samarang, or f. o. b. New York or San Francisco. Payment will be made by cash against documents through banks. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

24789—An agency is desired by a man in Italy for the sale of coal, building wood, railway sleepers, nitrates, hides for tanning, tanned hides, fats, tallow, mineral and vegetable oils, cereals, coffee, spices, groceries, drugs for pharmacy and dyestuffs, jute, hemp, wool, cotton, cellulose for the manufacture of paper and silk, cast iron, steel, manganese, copper, tin, sulphates, caustic soda, products for naval construction, etc. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

24790—A man in France wishes to purchase complete machinery and equipment for an olive oil mill. He also wishes to entertain an agency proposition for the sale of this kind of machinery. Descriptive literature and price lists in French should be submitted. Quotations should be made c. i. f. Athens, Greece, or f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made by cash against documents. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

### NEW INCORPORATIONS

Robert J. Rose Power and Chemical Corporation; Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$10,000. To deal in dyes, colors and chemicals. J. J. Rose, J. J. Bloomer, C. E. Hanson, 458 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Orient Merchandise Co., Ltd., Manhattan; capital \$25,000. Export, import, and deal in chemicals. I. Bergman, F. Friedman, and S. R. Rhodes, 38 Park Row.

Thomas & Betts Company, Elizabeth, N. J., capital \$300,000. To act as merchants and deal in chemicals. Robert McK. Thomas, Meandham, N. J., Hobart D. Betts, Englewood, N. J., and Adnah McMurtrie, New York City.

Virginia Chlorine Products Corporation; charter granted at Dover, Del., capital stock \$1,500,000. To manufacture all kinds of dyes, chemicals, etc., C. J. Kulberg, New York; H. Van Ardsale, Newark, N. J., and D. A. Woodcock, Passaic, N. J.

Independent American Oil and Sulphur Corporation; charter granted at Dover, Del., capital \$15,000,000. To acquire lands containing oil, natural gas, sulphur and other minerals. A. M. Halloran, M. H. Morris, F. Giles, all of Wilmington, Del.

W. P. Johnson Drug Company, Greenfield, Ind., capital \$4,500. To deal in drugs. L. S. Johnson, W. P. Johnson and A. Blumenauer, Security Drug Company, chartered at Indianapolis, Ind., capital \$37,000. To deal in drugs and druggists' supplies. D. P. Campbell, and others are named as the incorporators.

The Marion Extract Company, Marion, Va., capital \$100,000. Incorporators not given.

G. W. Fort Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$10,000. Medicinal preparations.

International Chemical Corporation, Washington, D. C., capital \$100,000. H. Forman, Thomas J. Hall, of Washington, D. C., and Charles G. Guyer, Wilmington, Del.

Oklahoma Drug Company, Okemah, Okla., capital \$17,500. W. C. McIntosh, Otis L. Chism, A. J. Delfield, Okemah.

The Clarke-Kessler Chemical Company, Wickliffe, O., capital \$250,000. H. W. Kessler, C. R. Kessler, G. W. Clarke, Edgar J. Tyler and J. M. Shallenberger.

Lambert-Georgin Chemicals Corp., Manhattan; capital \$100,000. Manufacturing products of soda, iodine, iodofrom and anaesthetics. F. Kreigel, M. Hotchner, L. F. Corea, 56 Pine street.

F. E. Smith, the Chemists' Shop, Inc., Forest Hills, N. Y., capital \$10,000. Drug business. F. E. Smith, J. Meixler, E. Kenny, 1,265 Broadway.

### DR. RUSBY SAILS

Dr. H. H. Rusby, dean of the College of Pharmacy, sailed last week for Colombia, to study the botanical drugs of South America. He expects to return in September. Dr. Rusby has made two trips to the west coast of South America studying the plants of Peru and Bolivia. On this trip he will go to the head waters of the Orinoco river. F. H. Putt of Youngstown, Ohio, is backing the expedition.

The Grasselli Chemical Co. will issue the remainder of the preferred stock in the treasury amounting to \$1,774,900. The new preferred will be offered to common stockholders of record June 30 at par and accrued dividend in the proportion of new shares to the extent of 13% of the number of common shares held. A common shareholder may subscribe for all or part of the amount he is entitled to take. Subscriptions must be in by July 20 and payment must be made in full by July 31.

The stock of opium in warehouse on June 1 was 2,480 pounds against 4,238 pounds on May 1, 3,547 pounds on April 1, 10,178 pounds on March 1, 12,822 pounds on February 1, and 13,834 pounds on January 1. On June 1, 1916, the amount in bond was 32,112 pounds.

Codfishing operations in Norway have closed for the season. Cable advices from Bergen to Schieffelin & Co. last week stated that the total production of codliver oil for the year at 32,000 barrels, against 51,783 barrels last year. This shows a decrease for the season of 20,000 barrels.

For the  
**Paint Manufacturer**  
 who faces strong competition  
 there are three big advantages  
 in using



It gives him an excellent selling argument with intelligent dealers, painters and property owners who take an interest in what goes into their paint.

It puts squarely behind him the favorable influence of our advertising of zinc-in-paint in all the leading magazines.

It puts increased durability into every gallon of paint he sells.

It pays to use zinc, and it pays to say so.

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